BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1859. NO. 37.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less—each in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do. 2 do	1 25
Do. do. 3 do	50
Do. do. 3 months without change,	4 00
Do. do. 6 do...do...do	7 00
Do. do. 12 do...do...do	12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,	14 00
Do. do. 12 do...do...do	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

L. F. BUNN,
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PRINCESS ST., BELOW FRONT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber, having been burned out by the late fire, has removed to the above location, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All orders in his line will be attended to promptly and faithfully. L. F. BUNN.
April 23, 1859.—195-2t—35-3m*

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,
AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE,
Nos. 245, 247 & 249 Water Street, New York.

Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates, for cash, or time.
WHITTEMORE & Co., Liverpool.
Feb. 18, 1859. 25-3m*

DENTAL NOTICE.
DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.

The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.
THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

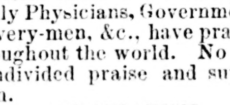
Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m



THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures.* Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM

of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon

HORSES, CATTLE, &C.

such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY PERSON (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized.* For particulars, address, (with stamp,) W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 19, 1859 26-3m

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

THAT KAHNWEILER & BROS. have removed their large stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPETING, Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.,* to the adjoining stores on Front and Market streets, two doors from the *Corner* Store, and invite the attention of their customers, before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVID KAHNWEILER, DAN'L. KAHNWEILER,
JACOB KAHNWEILER.
April 8. 32-3m

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation on Colley, New Hanover county, situate about half a mile from the Colley Mills. This place is very convenient to a Church and School House, and has a good dwelling and all other buildings; a good Well of Water, and a store house. The stand is well adapted for a country store. There is about one hundred acres in the tract, and sufficient cleared Land to produce 300 bushels of Corn, and about 25 or 30 acres of *RICH SWAMP LAND,* which lies convenient for clearing, the head waters being cut off. On the premises is a good *PEACH ORCHARD.* The place is remarkably healthy.

Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call on the subscriber at Fair Bluff, one mile and a half from Beaty's Bridge, on Black River. WM. McHORRELL.
May 5th, 1859.

MORE LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE A PARCEL OF LAND about one mile from the above Plantation, well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Swamp wood. This is a good opening for any person wishing to go into the Wood and Shingle business. The tract is surrounded by water sufficiently deep for a large boat or flat. At least a thousand cords of wood can be cut for market.

These lands can be had at a bargain. Call on the subscriber as above. WM. McHORRELL.
May 6th, 1859. 36 4t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livington Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.

The foregoing lands may be had at a bargain.

Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of
A. & J. R. GRIST,
Washington, N. C.,
or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 6th, 1859. 36-3m
☞Tawboro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT STORE, with from half-acre to nine acres of land with it; also a Dwelling House on the lot.

A No. 1 Turpentine Still, 20 barrels capacity, with all the fixtures necessary to make Spirits Turpentine and No. 1 Rosin. The stand for merchandizing and buying Turpentine cannot be beat in the county.

The Still and fixtures will be sold very low and delivered at the place or Wilmington. Address at Moore's Creek P. O. CHS. W. MURPHY.
J. H. MURPHY.
Point Caswell, N. C., April 13. 1859. 186-3t—33-5t

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other out-buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.

For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., March 28th, 1859. 32-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulberry, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP,* with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE.* At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Wanted.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

TOUCHSTONE.

THIS CELEBRATED COLT will stand the present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to mares on the following terms:

TERMS—Sixty dollars to insure; forty dollars for the season; twenty-five dollars the leap; one dollar to the Groom, in either case.

Mares from a distance will be taken care of, but no risk assumed.

Board per day 37½ cents. The season will commence the 10th of March, and close on the 10th of June.

Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was four years old 11th of March, 1859, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.
M. J. FAISON & BROS.
March 11. 25-3m
Fayetteville Observer 3 mos. and send bill to this office.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t 28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or any thing of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT—MARCH TERM, 1859.
Ross Morse
vs. } Original Attachment.
The Schooner Joe Flanner.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the owners of the Schooner Joe Flanner are non-residents: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 29th, 1859. [Pr. fee $5 62½] 35-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Heyer & VonGlahn,
vs } Original Attachment.
John F. Bloom.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John F. Bloom, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks notifying said defendant to appear at the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 15. Pr. adv. $5 62. 33-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
J. & D. McRae & Co.
vs. } Original Attachment.
The Colchote Copper Mining Company.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Test,
SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 15. Pr. adv. $5 62 33-6w

SOME MORE LAND AND NEGROES IN DUPLIN.

BY VIRTUE of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Kenansville, on Friday, 20th of May next, about 375 acres of valuable Land on Goshen Swamp, and belonging to the heirs of John Swinson, dec'd. Also, 300 acres on the North East, and belonging to the heirs of Yates Brooks, dec'd. Also, 278 acres on Persimon, and belonging to the heirs of C. B. Whitehead, dec'd. Also, 75 acres on the waters of the North East, and belonging to the heirs of Alex'r. Quinn, dec'd. Also, two Lots (one of ten acres) in the Village of Magnolia, and belonging to the estate of E. Rich, dec'd, &c. Also, about 20 Negroes (one a valuable blacksmith) belonging to the heirs of James P. Davis, dec'd. Also, 4 Negroes belonging to the heirs of Robert J. and Sarah J. Hunter, his wife. Terms accommodating. JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
April 7th, 1859. Pr. adv. $5 33-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

General Notices.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
16 & 18 Chambers Street,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

WOULD call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
No. 1,	P. A. L., or plain,	St Jago,
No. 2,	Cavendish, or sweet,	Spanish,
No. 1 & 2 mixed,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister,
Kitefoot,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish.

☞A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.
N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh Scotch Snuff.*
March 4th, 1859 27-3m

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street. (Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—*Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we are full.* R. FRENCH, *Proprietor.*
March 4th, 1859. 27-3m

GIFTS.
One Hundred Varieties of Gifts!

MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
☞A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
☞A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
☞A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
By addressing R. MELVIN,
333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞New Catalogues, just issued, containing all the Popular Works of the day, and a List of One Hundred Varieties of Gifts. When orders of Twenty-five Dollards and upwards are received, a receipt for the same will be sent by return mail.

Receipts taken for every package sent by Express.
THREE PLANS OF COMMISSION FOR AGENTS, of which they can take their choice, and each more liberal than ever offered.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Address R. MELVIN,
333 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
March 25th, 1859 30-3m

The Threatened War in Europe.
Highly Interesting Debate in Parliament—Progress of the Peace Negotiations—Position of England in case of a War, &c.

As stated in the foreign news, published yesterday, the long-promised ministerial statements of the progress and actual state of negotiations upon the Italian question, were made in the British House of Lords by the Earls of Malmesbary and Derby, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli, on the 18th ult.

From these revelations it apppears that the informal intermediation attempted by the English government through the visits of Lord Cowley to Paris and Vienna, had reached an encouraging state when the proposition of a general Congress, emanating from Russia, was received. Abandoning its individual efforts, the British cabinet at once devoted itself to advance the Russian project, but early encountered a serious difficulty in the refusal of Austria to treat unless Sardinia disarmed.—Subsequently this difficulty was obviated by a suggestion that the three quasi belligerent powers should disarm previous to the meeting of the Congress. Austria acceded to this plan, but Sardinia declined, and the Emperor of the French would only comply with an important modification—namely, that if Sardinia disarmed, she should be admitted to a seat in the Congress, and that the disarmament should not precede the deliberations of the Congress, but should constitute their initial topic. As there was no hope of Austria or England acquiescing in these requirements, the ultimate possibility of a pacific settlement seemed at the departure of the steamer to have entirely vanished. Indeed, in all well-informed circles, it was understood that the object of the counter proposition of France was merely to gain time for the completion of her military preparations.

The Earl of Malmesbury, in the course of his speech in the House of Lords, after giving a history of the negotiations to prevent a war, remarked:

I feel all the responsibility and gravity of the situation; and your lordships must know that for our own sakes as individuals, and for our sakes as a government, we must have been anxious to effect the accomplishment of the views we entertained; but there is an object much greater than the credit of individuals or of government—and that object is peace. [Hear, hear.]—And my lords, when you consider, if unhappily war is to take place, what that war may be, you will, I think, agree with me that the responsibility of those men who have abused or neglected the occasion to avert it, is great indeed. [Cheers.] It will be no war between two chivalrous nations in distant lands, like that we waged, in conjunction with France, against Russia in the Crimea. It may upheave elements which I fear can scarcely be settled in our time. [Hear, hear.] It will move persons who, without the slightest patriotism, will find, or think they can find, in such a war the hope of promoting their own desperate objects. [Hear, hear.] It will include every possible theory—it will include republicans of every possible hue and color, who find, or expect to find, their account in such a war. It will include exiles; it will include princes—all of whom will expect to find their account in this war. [Hear, hear.] It is impossible for any human being, whatever his experience may have been, to predict where it will end, and when we shall see the termination of it. [Hear.] I may then be permitted, as one of the ministers of this country, to ask those ministers and those courts who are more immediately concerned, to think once more how serious is the responsibility which devolves upon them, and how dreadful the calamities which may be produced by any negligence or hastinesss on their part. The only consolation we can have personally, the only consolation her Majesty's government can have, is that we have not omitted a single effort to avert those disasters—[cheers]—that if they occur, it is by the will of God; and may Almighty God direct the issue. [Cheers.]

The Earl of Derby also made an able speech, from which we quote:

I think that the time has now come when it must be finally settled whether the Congress is to meet at all, and whether a peaceable solution of this question be possible. I must say I think it would be neither for the honor nor the interest of this country that these negotiations and these discussions as to the terms of a congress to be held should long be protracted. [Hear, hear] The time is nearly come when England—which has, indeed, made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, which I am not at liberty to lay before your lordships—shall say that the period has gone by for trifling, and that, having exhausted all her powers of persuasion, and left no stone unturned to effect a settlement upon principles which have received the unanimous approval of her Parliament, she must, however reluctantly, withdraw from interference in affairs in which she can no longer hope her interference would be useful to the public interests or consistent with her own dignity, and must again reserve to herself, as she has done up to the present moment, absolute and entire freedom to toke such steps as she may hereafter think fit. [Cheers.] My noble friend has already pointed out the lamentable consequences which must arise, if war does break out, to Italy herself, whatever be the ultimate result, or whoever be in the first instance successful. I think my noble friend undertakes the magnitude of the danger if he supposes that the war will be confined to Italy. It will be a war, in the first place, of the most sanguinary description, because a war of principle and of passion. It will not be a war between two great nations contending for some definite object, but a war exciting the most violent passions, and once begun in Italy it will extend far beyond the limits of that country. Other passions will be roused, other interests will be touched, other nations will be called to interfere, and the war originating in Italy will certainly at no distant period extend far and wide, wrapping the whole of Europe in one general conflagration. [Hear.] It would not be difficult to trace the steps by which such extension will necessarily ensue; but I shall only say that even for England it would be impossible to look with total indifference to any alteration of the occupation of the Adriatic or of its shores. Our interests in the Mediterranean are such as require the most careful vigilance on our part. (Hear, hear.)—It is obvious, moreover, that a little overstepping of the limits of Italy itself would produce a state of things which, under the strongest and highest treaty obligations, would bring the whole of Germany into the field in defence of the Germanic confederation. (Hear, hear.) Germany brought into the field, what is to become of Belgium, of Switzerland, of the general state of the political relations of Europe? War once begun in Italy can never be continued to Italy, and once spread beyond the limits of Italy it is impossible to foresee who will be drawn into it, how far it may extend, or what may be its result. (Hear, hear.) England is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace. She is prepared to make almost any sacrifice for that object; but, in the interest of peace, she cannot assume a position which would place her in a helpless and defenseless condition; and if war breaks out, whatever be the consequence, our neutrality, as long as it may last, must to a certain extent be an armed neutrality—(hear)—enlisting us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which honor, justice and the dignity of the country may indicate as best deserving our support.—(Cheers.)

NO USE FOR TROWSERS.—On the morning of meteoric shower in 1833, old Peyton Roberts, who intended making an early start to his work, got up in the midst of the display. On going to his door he saw with amazement, the sky lighted up with falling metors, and he concluded at once the world was on fire, and that the day of judgment had come. He stood for a moment gazing in speechless terror at the scene, and then with a yell of horror sprang out of the door into the yard, right in the midst of the falling stars, and there in his efforts to dodge them he commenced a series of ground tumbling, that would have done for a rope dancer. His wife being awakened in the meantime, and seeing old Peyton jumping and skipping about the yard called out to him to know what in the name of sense he was doin' out thar dancin' round without his clothes. But Peyton heard not,—the judgment and long back account he would have to settle, made him heedless of all terrestial things and his wife by this time becoming alarmed at his behaviour, sprang out of bed, and running to the door shrieked out at the top of her lungs—

"Peyton, I say Peton, what do you men mean, jumpin' about out thar? Come in and put your trowsers on."

"Trowsers, Peggy, what the h—l's the use of trowsers when the world's a fire."

Irish mother—"Arrah, Jonny, where have you bin so long!" Native son—"Why, me and the rest of the boys have been licking an Irishman. Mother—"Wait, ye spalpeen, till yer father gets home—you'll be after catching it." Son—"Oh, he be blowed! that's the man we've licked."

From the Winchester Virginian.
Who are our Friends at the North.—Testimony of Citizens of Both Parties.

At the late meeting in Leesburg, between Messrs. Faulkner and Boteler, the candidates for Congress, after the regular discussion had taken place, and a further discussion had come off between Mr. Carter, the Opposition Elector, and candidate for the Senate and Mr. Faulkner, the latter gentleman having made frequent allusions, in the course of his remarks, to the slave case recently decided in Philadelphia, Mr. Boteler rose and said he desired to submit one question to Mr. Faulkner. He did so at the request of a gentleman then in the Court house. He wished to know whether Commissioner Longstreth was not a *democrat.*

Mr. Faulkner replied, that he was not able to inform him: that he had never heard from any source what Commissioner Longstreth's politics were—nor could he even inform his competitor what were the politics of Judge Greer, of the Supreme Court of the United States who had given Mr. L. his appointment. And he would avail himself of that opportunity of correcting an error which he believed existed to some extent in the popular mind, that the Commissioner held his appointment under the President. This was an error. The President had no more control over the appointment than Mr. Boteler. It was vested by law in the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania. As he had been interrogated upon this subject, he would like to go a little further, and make some additional statements of facts. He, (Mr. F.) had during that day conversed freely in his room with two of the gentlemen from Loudoun who were present as witnesses at the trial of that case. He learned from them, and they were now present in the Court House to bear him out in what he ascribed to them, that they found in the Marshal and assistant Marshals and every officer of the Federal Government who, directly or indirectly, derived his appointment from the President's able, faithful and efficient ministers of the law, who were ready to contribute their purses and risk their lives in vindication of the authority of the constitution and of the rights of the claimants,—they further assured him (Mr. F.) that they had not met at Harrisonburg, Philadelphia, or any other part of Pennsylvania, one man who sympathised in their cause, who tendered them any aid or assistance, or who exhibited any purpose of standing by them in the maintenance of their constitutional rights, except he proved upon enquiry to be a *National Democrat,* and that every man who thwarted, frustrated or threw difficulties in their way—proved upon enquiry, so far as they could learn his politics, to belong to some wing of the opposition to the democracy.

This has been their declaration, made to him (Mr. F.) in his room that day; and made, as he was informed, openly upon the streets of Leesburg, since their return from Philadelphia. It is said that the only two that left here opponents of Democracy, have come back to your county National Democrats, and mean for the balance of their lives, to unite themselves with the destinies of that party. But be their determination upon this latter point what it may, there is no question as to the evidence they bear from the North; that the *only friends* of the Constitutional rights of the South, which they met with in their expedition to Pennsylvania were members of the *Democratic party.*

This is a grave matter, in which every owner of slaves is interested. Put down the Democratic party, and where is the party to stay the uplifted hand of the Abolitionists?

Modes of Death.

A recent *Quarterly Review* contained the following article, which will be read with interest:

"To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones in the face, and brought him to the ground. In the instant that preceded stupefaction, he was able to form the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him.—The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles VII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of an attack and the necessity for defence was pressed on him by a blow which we would suppose too tremendous to leave an interval for thought! But it by no means follows that the inflicting of fatal wounds is accompanied by a pang. From what is known of the first effects of gunshot wounds, it is probable the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate the pain is varied as the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up.

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity that the expression is invariably that of languor, while in death from a stab the countenance reflects the natural character of gentleness or ferocity, to the last gasp.

Some of these cases are of interest to show with what slight disturbance life may go on under a mortal wound till it comes to a full stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a soldier who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and, with one convulsive movement of the limbs, concluded his career. "His voice," said the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the slightest sound of weakness."

Captain Basil Hall, who, in his early youth, was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the conclusion that consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint, at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal.

"Indeed, I feared so," he responded, with impeded utterance, "and yet I should wish very much to live a little longer, if it were possible."

He laid the sword upon the stone at his side, as gently, says Hall, as if the steel had been turned into glass, and almost immediately sank senseless upon the turf.

REMARKABLE ICE STRATUM.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following account of a remarkable ice stratum at Brandon, Vt.:

"The latter part of last November, Mr. Andrew Towmbly, of Brandon, V., commenced to dig a well near his house, situated about a mile from the centre of the village of Brandon, on a tolerably level plain. Having excavated to the depth of fifteen feet, through sand and gravel, the workmen came to ground frozen solid, through which they continued to excavate the further distance of fifteen or sixteen feet before getting through the frozen ground.

"At the depth of forty feet, sufficient water having been obtained, the well was stonned in the usual manner. The character of the ground was the same throughout the whole distance, viz: coarse gravel and sand—the frozen portion interspersed with lumps of clear ice. At the time the well was dug the surface of the ground was not frozen. Ever since the well was dug, up to the present time, ice forms in the well and incrusts the stone at from fifteen to thirty feet from the surface, and the surface of the water, which is thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground, freezes over every night. On several occasions, when the bucket had been left in the well under the water over night, it has been found necessary to descend the well, and with a hatchet cut the ice in order to extricate it."

Naval Court Martial.

A naval general court martial was in session on board the sloop-of-war Falmouth, at Montevideo, on the 10th of March, for the trial of Capt. Ridgely, of the United States chartered steamer Atlanta, and Liet. Warrington; the latter for drunkenness. The charge against Captain Ridgely originated as follows:

One of the Atlanta's men had been guilty of some offence, in chastisement for which Captain Ridgely ordered his head to be shaved. The sailor begged to have any bodily punishment inflicted on him rather than so disgracefully brand him—an American citizen—before his shipmates.

The Captain peremptorily repeated his order, when the prisoner solemnly swore that if his head was shaved, he would commit suicide; still Capt. Ridgely insisted, and every hair was shaved from the culprit's head, which so exasperated the unfortunate fellow, that he rushed to the bulwarks and precipitated himself into a watery grave. On learning these facts, Commodore Forrest called a Court Martial on board the sloop-of-war Falmouth to try Capt. Ridgely for this act, and Lieut. Warrington for drunkenness. The court was in session when the Harriet Lane left.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859.

The Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

We publish to-day the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, held at Smithville on the 17th ult.

It is due to the Secretary of the meeting to state, that for the delay in the publication of these proceedings he is in nowise responsible. On enquiry, we find that they were regularly mailed to us, and as regularly reached here; and Mr. Price, who got them, placed them, or thought he placed them, on the copy file for publication, and thought that they had been published, until his attention was called to the matter this week, on his return from Onslow county. In the multiplicity of business such things will occasionally occur, although we try to avoid them, and believe that they happen with us at least as seldom as with any body else.

We offer this explanation lest blame should attach where it does not belong. If there be any blame it must be attributed to an accidental, and, of course, wholly unintentional oversight in our office.

The Episcopal Convention.

The assembling of the Episcopal Convention at Goldsboro appears to have been the occasion of drawing together a large and agreeable concourse of people from all parts of the State, among others the senior editor of the *Herald*, who expresses himself as highly pleased with his trip, "barrin' the dust" and it *is* dusty. He found Goldsboro' to be quite a place and it *is*—we did not begin to know how large the town is until during one of our unavoidable waitings there, a friend was so kind as to drive us around and point out the localities.

The Convention, we learn, has adjourned, having got through with its business; the nature of that business we do not know. We presume, however, that it was merely the customary routine business, there being nothing unusual or exciting.

The Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches were all tendered to the Episcopalians during the session of the Convention.

On Sunday St. Stephens Church, a handsome structure just finished, was dedicated.

The Editor of the *Newbern Express*, who was in Goldsboro', mentions having met Gov. Ellis, H. W. Miller, Esq., C. F. Fisher, Esq., Captain Fremont, M. Q. Waddell, Esq., and Hon. Thomas Ruffin.

☞ Matt Peel, the celebrated negro singer and delineator of Ethiopian character, died at the American Hotel in Buffalo, on Wednesday morning. He had been in delicate health since last January, when he was attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs.

Poor Peel, where be his jokes now! It seems but yesterday that we saw him here, apparently in full flow of spirits—on the stage at least, for we never saw him off it, to know him. And Luke West, that used to be in partnership with him, and was a man of very decided talent, passed of the stage, real and mimic, some months, perhaps a year ago, his disease, like Peel's, being of a pulmonary character.

How little we know of men. The gay commedian may be dying by inches. The negro minstrel, with his blackened face and painted lips, pining in consumption or a prey to melancholy. Even in real life we all act something of a part different from what we actually feel, and we are right—right to keep our sorrows to ourselves, if we have them, and most have—we have no right to impose them on our neighbors, who have enough trouble of their own, no doubt; and our joys if we have any, ought, like our sorrows, to be sacred. Most of the hypocrisies of life are good things. It is good and decorous to assume a virtue if we have it not. It is good to mask our sorrows from the world—the world has plenty of the article. It is good to assume an appearance of cordiality, even when, for the time at least, we may not feel it. It need not, and it does not deceive anybody, but it oils the hinges of social intercourse and causes them to move smoothly. Even the little hypocrisies of dress and appearance are good, where they spring from a desire to please, as they generally do.—These belong to a class of "shams" that hurt nobody, and tend to remove the asperities of life. A queer disquisition, *apropos* of Matt Peel, but we fell into the train of thought, perhaps our readers—if anybody reads this, may follow us, and fall in too.

Mr. Everett's Lectures in North Carolina.—The following extract from a letter of Mr. Everett's received here, shows the nett proceeds from the delivery of his Washington Address at the four points in North Carolina where he delivered it.

* * * "This completes my returns from North Carolina, the nett amount of which is: Wilmington, $1,091 80; Newbern, $590 04; Raleigh, $515; Chapel Hill, $615 60. Altogether $2,812 44, which I cannot but think very honorable to the 'Old North State' for one week."

We agree with Mr. E. most decidedly.

☞ We think the detailed experience of a Pike's Peak miner, to be found in another column, is *good*—better a great deal than the nonsense that the European potentates are talking to each other. Let the Empress Eugenie use a fine comb on the Emperor Francis Joseph, as the lady miner did with the Indian chief. Louis Nap. might not like it, but he be hanged, and Mrs. Francis Joseph, too. Let us have peace at any price—to others.

"Several Columbus Democrats."

A very well-written communication over the above signature, appears in to-day's paper. It ought to have appeared sooner, but unfortunately its being written on both sides of the paper, interfered with it in the pressure of other matter. The delay in publishing has rendered some small portions of it superfluous but not wrong, so that little or no harm can be done.

Laying the Dust.

It rained a little last night or early this morning.—*That* we can see for ourselves. We heard that it thundered too, but we did *not* hear the thunder, although it is said to have been loud enough to have awakened the seven sleepers, from which fact we are inclined to suppose that, on an emergency, we can sleep harder than the whole seven sleepy persons rolled into one.

The little sprinkling, which has hardly saturated the epidermis, the very outside-cuticle of the earth, is extremely grateful, after the long dry spell that we have had; and now that the weather has actually "broke," we *do* trust that it will continue the mixture and keep broke until we get enough rain to do our sandhills some good, for the little we have had will all be gone before the sun has been out two hours.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

☞ We are requested to state that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the New River Navigation Company will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Monday, the 23d of May, inst.

"One Year of Editorial Life."—Under this heading, our neighbors of the *Herald* announced in their issue of Tuesday that they had been one whole year in the harness and have entered upon another.

We are pleased to learn that their business is prosperous in all its departments, and that they have reaped at least a measure of that success which they have so well deserved.

☞ Commander J. S. Paine, of the U. S. Navy, died last week at Portland, Me., aged 60. He had retired from service on account of ill-health.

☞ John Heart, Esq., recently of the Charleston *Mercury*, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, in place of Gen. Bowman, resigned.

☞ We had the pleasure, this morning, of a visit from our respected friend and former fellow-citizen, T. Loring, Esq., who is now in charge of the editorial department of the *Goldsboro' Tribune*. It heightened that pleasure to find Mr. L. in very excellent health—looking better, in fact, than we had seen him for years.

Mr. Loring will remain in Wilmington a few days and would be pleased to receive subscriptions or advertisements for the *Tribune*—a very excellent paper to read, and a good medium through which to bring any kind of business before the people of Wayne and adjoining counties. We trust that he may be highly successful.—*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

The European News.

The news by the Adelaide is startling, showing a general uprising for war. We doubt the reported adhesion of Tuscany to France and Sardinia. The Grand Duke is a near relation of the Emperor of Austria. Denmark will follow Russia, and she is anti-Austrian.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

☞ We thought yesterday that there was something strange in Tuscany having joined France and Sardina against Austria, the Grand Duke being a Prince of the House of Austria. It turns out from the details of the Adelaide in the Baltimore *Sun*, that the Tuscan army called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont and declare war against Austria, but declined and fled, and Tuscany declared a military dictatorship. The population of Tuscany is about one million eight hundred thousand people, and the army something near twenty thousand.—*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

☞ The following appointments were made last Monday night by the Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Wilmington:

Harbor Master.—Jesse W. Dicksey.
Port Physician.—Dr. John Swann.
Shipping Master.—Captain S. H. Martin.
Fumigators.—*At Smithville.*—A. M. Burch and Edgar Williams.
At Federal Point.—Wm. H. Briggs.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear is held to-day at their Banking House in this town. The proxy of the State is held by B. F. Grady, Esq.—*Journal of yesterday.*

Oshkosh.—We confess to having been puzzled by this word in our dispatches this morning. By reference to Map and Gazetteer, we find that it is the name of the County seat of Winnebago County, Wisconsin, situated on Fox River, at its entrance into Lake Winnebago.—A right smart chunk of a place to have been founded in 1846.

☞ From Mr. Kelly we have Hall's Fireside Monthly, W. W. Hall Editor, 42 Irving Place New York.—Terms one dollar and a half a year. Dr. Hall is the Editor of "Hall's Journal of Health," said to be an able work, no doubt the Fireside Monthly is equaly so.—Price 15 cents a monthly number.

☞ Mrs. Mary C. Wingate, formerly of this place, died in New Orleans on the 3d inst.

Fun Alive—Rich Pike's Peak Letter.

The Milwaukie *News* has a letter which is so generally humorous that we make it as attractive as possible, by means of sub-heads. If you like fun read it. It is "alleged" to be from a citizen of Horicon, Wisconsin:—

PROMISE REMEMBERED.

"Pike's Peak, March 1, 1859.—*My Dear Brother:*—I promised to write you a good, long letter as soon as I arrived here; and I take my pen in hand to let you know that we are all well, and to hope that these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. You know we left Horicon for the land of gold about the 1st of February, and we arrived here yesterday. My wife stood the journey first-rate, but my five oldest boys were nearly tired out when they reached here. Jane, the little sis, is happy as a lark, and says, 'Tiss Uncle George for me.' God bless her sweet heart.

HARDSHIPS—PICK-A-BACK LOCOMOTION.

"We had all the hardships in the world before we got here. We lost our horses at Dubuque—they were stolen from us. We got some extra oxen, and lost them one hundred miles from Omaha. We then tried wheel-barrows, my wife and I wheeling by turns, till the Indians stole our barrows. Then we walked till the Indians stole our provisions, and my family got sick, so I had to carry them all on my back. Our money gave out long before, and for two weeks we travelled through a wilderness where the foot of a human being had never trod, in this condition, seeing no living being, and without money to purchase even a cracker at any of the groceries along the line, we lived on roots till my children all looked like pigs, from rooting so long.

QUEEN BACK BEND.

"I have carried my family on my back till I am so round-shouldered that I can only see the blue sky and the bright sun by looking between my legs, and up to heaven's canopy that way. I lost two hundred pounds of flesh—horse meat—when I started from Dubuque, or we should have got along better.

NO HUMBUG!

"I read in the Milwaukie *News* that Pike's Peak was a humbug. But it ain't and the *News* knows it as well as I do. We got here in the morning, after walking all night, and though we are now twenty-four hours in the country, we are not well off, but have a good prospect."

GOLD!

"There is gold here—lots of it. The gophers dig it out of the ground by the bushel, and in the moonlight the whole earth for miles around looks like heaven with its myriad stars, or like a pretty girl with yellow freckles. The woodchucks dig out bushels and bushels of it, and the snakes in this country look like solid gold ones, from crawling among gold chunks. It is found in all sized pieces, from the size of a hen's egg up to the bigness of a large stone, and of the finest quality."

PILES AS BIG AS HAY STACKS.

"We have raked together what lay loose on an acre of ground, and have twenty-two piles about as big as a large sized hay-stack."

INDIANS AND FINE TOOTH COMBS.

"Last night two hundred Indians came to rob us of a set of silver spoons and a fine comb that my wife had to use on the children, and we barricaded our house with rocks of gold until they could not gain admittance and were forced to make friends with us. The chief laid down his weapons and came into our camp, when my wife used the fine comb on his head till his gratitude was as lively as his head was, and he was so tickled that he offered to marry my wife, and show me where gold was in plenty. I loved my wife—you know that, George—but thinking that I might die before I got rich, and feeling that I must make some property to leave my children, I consented to the match, and she has gone off with the Indian, who is a great chief, and taken the fine comb with her. Come out with your wife, and bring a fine comb, brother George.

BETTER DIGGINGS BEYOND.

"I am going to leave these diggings for a better one. It is too much trouble to tug and pry up the great big chunks of gold that weigh half a ton or so, and are so thick you cannot get them out without danger of breaking your legs, and am going up to a ravine, where all I have to do is to go to the top of a high mountain and roll it down to the river."

HOW HE KEEPS DOWN THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

"The country here is fine, but the winds are awful. My boys got so light with eating roots, that I can only keep them by me, or together, by piling lumps of gold, about as big as mallets, on their shirt tails, as the little innocents sit down on the grass to play. Everything grows here. I can raise twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. Oranges, lemons, and all such colored fruits grow wild here, while melons, pears, apples, peaches and apple dumplings are so plenty that they find no market.

AFFECTIONATE INVITATION.

"Sell off what stuff you have in Wisconsin, and come out here. You can get rich in a little while, and go back in such style that it will astonish the natives.

"Give my love to all the folks around the corners, and put a notice on the school-house that they can get an outfit in Chicago for $200. Come out here, dear brother, by all means.

"Yours, affectionately, John Smith."

Movements of the Paraguay Expedition.—The U. S. frigate Sabine and U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, were at Montevideo, March 10th, and would sail in a few days for the West Indies. Also at Montevideo, same date, U. S. brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin. U. S. steamers Metacomet at Atlanta, repairing. The store-ship Supply, sailed March 16th for New York, and was seen by Spanish bark Emil, April 15th, with loss of fore-topmast and maintop-gallant mast.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP ADELAIDE.

THE WAR FEVER SPREADING.

General War Inevitable.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

St. John's, N. F., May 10, 1859—A. M.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Galway, with dates to the 30th ult., was boarded this morning off Cape Race. Her advices are three days later.

Her news is more alarming. It was officially stated at Paris that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities, but this has been contradicted at London, but it was asserted that the Ticino would be crossed on the 29th.

Tuscany joins France and Sardinia, and it is reported that an alliance defensive and offensive has been concluded between Denmark and France.

Great warlike preparations are going on in England. Steamers have been chartered to carry troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean. Rumours are afloat of a forthcoming proclamation to augment the Navy by the addition of ten thousand men.

It was expected that sixty thousand Frenchmen would be in Italy by the 30th. The Austrian journals contain the Imperial Proclamation nearly tantamount to a declaration of war.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 30th, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the week reach 30,000 bales, exporters taking 600, and speculators 2,500 bales; all qualities declined ¼ a ⅜d. The market closing unsettled, owing to the continential disquietude.

Middling Orleans............................6⅞d.
Middling Uplands............................6⅝d.

Stock at Liverpool 421,000 bales, of which 351,000 were American.

Flour buoyant and advanced 1s. since Tuesday, and 1s. 6d. for the week.

Corn buoyant and advanced 6d since Tuesday.

Provisions buoyant. There is a large speculative enquiry, and all qualities considerably advanced.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 42s. 6d. a 43s., but 44s. demanded at the close.

Rice firm, and in speculative enquiry; advanced 6d. a 1s.

Rosin firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. Common 4s. to 4s. 6d.

Consols for money closed irregular at 89 a 89¼.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia.

Mew York, May 12th, 1859.

The steamship *Persia* arrived here yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., being no later than those brought by the *Adelaide*.

The details, which are voluminous and interesting, are confirmatory of the news brought by the *Adelaide*. The "Times" reiterates its former statement that the main body of the Austrian Army had crossed the Ticino.

Great Fire.

Chicago, May 12th, 1859.

Seventy-five houses, including the Bank and Post-Office of the town of Oshkosh, were burnt on Tuesday. Loss about a million of dollars, with but a slight insurance.

New Orleans, May 12th, 1859.

Southern Covention in session at Vicksburg. Yesterday eight States were represented. Spratt, of Charleston, introduced resolutions in favor of the re-opening of the slave trade. Foote, of Mississippi, denounced them as treasonable, but favored the acquisition of Cuba.

New York Markets.

New York, May 12th, 1859.

Yesterday's Cotton market closed very dull and flat. Quotations nominal. Flour advanced 20 cents per bbl. Southern $7 50 a $7 75. Wheat advancing; white $1 85 a $1 96; red $1 55. Corn active and higher; mixed held at 96 and yellow 99 cents per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 50½ a 52½ cents per gallon. Rosin firm at $1 70.

Rice quiet at 3½ a 4¾ cents per lb.

Important from Mexico.

Minister McLane at Minatitlan—Capture of Jalapa by the Reactionists—Capture of Colona and San Blas by the Liberals.

New Orleans, May 8.—We have our full budget of Mexican news by the Coatzacoalcos. Minister McLane arrived at Minatitlan on the 1st instant. After paying an official visit to the consul he would return to Vera Cruz on the 4th.

No military operations of importance have occurred since the sailing of the Tennessee. Gen. Degollado attributes his defeat to the explosion of a magazine, which destroyed a large number of the artillerymen. He had retreated with his army, in good order, forty miles, and encamped at Tubucca, where he would recommence immediate operations against the city of Mexico.

Robles, with a party of the reactionists, had taken Jalapa, and prohibited communication with Vera Cruz, under pain of death. Gen. Ampudia, with a force of liberals, was near him, and a battle was expected.

Juarez had issued a general exequator to all American consuls and vice-consuls, restoring those withdrawn by Miramon.

Minister McLane issued a circular in defense of the Americans, maintaining that they would act in good faith and with consistency towards Mexico.

The liberals had taken the ports of Colona and San Blas, on the Pacific.

From the Brazos we learn that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered at Monterey.

Mr. Garay, the new consul-general of Juarez for New York, leaves on Friday for New York, and will immediately enter upon his duty.

The Coatzacoalcos left Minatitlan on the 4th inst.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn was then there, with Hon. Mr. McLane, who was paying an official visit to U. S. Consul Allen. Mr. McLane had addressed Ocampa an important letter, defending the United States against the charges of Miramon's government.

Nicaragua and California Mail Contracts.

Washington, May 10.—The government, in its contract with the Nicaragua Transit Company for carrying the California mails, agrees to protect the company. The compensation is equal to $9,000 per trip, which is one-third less than heretofore paid.

A Public Recantation.

Norfolk, May 9.—Mrs. Andrews, formerly Miss Josephine Bunkley, of this city, author of a book entitled, "The Escaped Nun," in which some severe charges are made against the Roman Catholic Priesthood, has publicly recanted all and singular the charges therein made.

Arrest on Suspicion.

New York, May 8.—Maroney, the ex-agent of Adams' Express Company, at Montgomery, was arrested here on Saturday night, charged with the recent robbery of the Express company there, and he has been held to bail in the sum of $80,000. It is said the accused was on his way to Europe.

Collision on the Mississippi.

St. Louis, May 7.—The steamers Lucy Ann and Cedar Rapid, collided yesterday morning, near Quincey. The former sank immediately. Three deck passengers are reported lost.

Ten Steamboats Burnt.

Pittsburg, May 7.—The steamers Henry Graff, Panola, Jennie Gray, Council Bluffs, James Wood, J. H. Covin, Potomac, Belmont Cremonia and Commerce were burnt to-day at noon while lying at the wharves here. The fire commenced on the Graff and spread to the others with lightning speed. One boat having steam up, towed out four others nearest those on fire, which gave the firemen an opportunity of preventing a further spreading of the flames. The freight on board those burnt was not large.

For the Journal.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road Company, was held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 9th May, 1859.

On motion of N. N. Nixon, Esq., George R. French was called to the chair, and DuBrutz Cutlar was requested to act as secretary.

Thos. C. McIlhenny, Esq., was requested to assist the secretary in verifying proxies. 309 shares of capital stock were reported to be represented, of which 195 were in person, and 114 by proxy; which being a majority of the capital stock of the Company, the meeting was declared duly organized and ready for business; and reports of the President and Directors, and of the Secretary and Treasurer, and of the Auditing Committee were then read and received.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of President and Directors for the ensuing year.

N. N. Nixon, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. A. H. VanBokkelen, Edward Kidder, A. J. DeRosset, D. K. Futch, D. R. Gornto, Wm. A. Wright, Jos. M. Foy, and C. D. Ellis were unanimously re-elected Directors.

On motion, Jno. J. Conoley and George R. French were appointed auditing committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. R. FRENCH, Ch'n.,
DuBrutz Cutlar, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

At a Democratic meeting, held at the Court House in Smithville, on Friday evening, April 17th: The meeting was organized by calling J. D. Taylor, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. Thos. Hill Secretary.

On motion of A. Swift Galloway, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee on resolutions, viz: A. Swift Galloway, John Mercer and Jos. Stanland.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of H. J. Williams, J. W. Galloway and Washington Holden were appointed to wait on Gov. Winslow and request that he attend the meeting.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been a time-honored custom of the Democratic party, to hold conventions for the nomination of candidates for all important political offices. and believing such conventions not only entirely republican, but the very best mode of ascertaining the real choice of the party in the selection of candidates: Therefore be it.

Resolved, That we approve of the suggestions of our friends in Columbus, to hold a Convention at some central point in the District, to nominate a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, and that we suggest Wilmington as the place, and the third Wednesday in May as a suitable time for holding the same, and that thirty delegates be appointed to represent the Democracy of Brunswick in said Convention.

Resolved, That while we deem it but an act of simple justice to a public servant to express our approval of the course of our present representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, we deem it right that our delegates should go to the Convention entirely untrammeled and free to select whom may be deemed the best man to promote the success of Democratic principles, and produce unity and harmony in the party.

Resolved, That we deem this a proper occasion to renew the expression of our attachment to the conservative principles of the Democratic party, and that we believe upon its success depends the preservation of a Constitutional Union. It is the sheet anchor of the rights of the States, and, as experience has proved, the only hope of the South.

The committee of invitation regret that the Hon. Warren Winslow is compelled, from indisposition, to decline the invitation to attend the meeting.

The Chair then appointed the following delegates:

William A. Robbins, Henry J. Williams, Dr. A. Y. Powell, Charles Allen, Needham B. Skipper, Jacob A. Evans, James Biggs, Henry C. Leonard, C. I. Oates, W. H. Mercer, Dr. J. H. Hill, O. D. Holmes, S. Langdon, R. Galloway, Joseph Davis, John Mercer, C. Galloway, J. Lancaster, R. T. Tharp, John E. Woodsides, Wm. McKenzie, John Pigott, Samuel Bell, Dr. A. C. Tolson, Henry Gore, John Hughes, S. B. Hughes, S. B. Stanland, Wm. C. Mooney, Benj. Ludlum.

Mr. Rufus Galloway then moved that the names of the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates, and that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Wilmington *Journal*, with the request that they be published, and that the Fayetteville *Carolinian* copy.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, Chairman.
Thos. Hill, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Whiteville, N. C, May 2d, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Along with yourselves, we were somewhat surprised at the strange tone of the remarks of the *Carolinian*, inserted in your last issue of the weekly *Journal*, on the subject of a recent Democratic meeting in Columbus; a preliminary one to that held on Saturday, 23d ult., the proceedings of which you have already published. We ask the favor of a little space in your *Journal*, to address a short explanation to the *Carolinian*.

"*Mr. Editor of the oldest Democratic paper in this District:* It seems to us you have misapprehended the duties of such a primary meeting as we held on the 13th ult. Is it not clear that our business, or at least our intention, was, merely to express our views on the subject of a Convention in a suitable form, and to apprise all whom it might concern, in every part of Columbus, that a Democratic County Convention would be held on the 23d April, for the purposes set forth in resolution 2d, viz: To appoint delegates to meet those of the other portions of this District, to nominate a candidate for our next Congress.

This preparatory step was rendered necessary in order to give the proper notice to all portions of Columbus, where some time is requisite to give such information to all of our districts, and where, heretofore, there has been complaint, perhaps not without cause, that no such notices had been received. Look at our resolutions. Was not this their obvious intent, and nothing else? And could even the most fastidious exponent of Democratic usages, in such preliminary meetings, discover any necessity or propriety for resolving our sense of Mr. Winslow's services, and of his acknowledged abilities? Would you have us express there what was intended to be fully done in our proper County Convention, and what has since been so fully set forth in our resolutions of the 23d?

In answer to that notable query of yours—"Did our friends of Columbus know that our former Representative had served the District for a term of four years?"—we can say, without boasting above measure, notwithstanding we are so remote from the *Carolinian* as to be deprived of the benefits of frequent intercourse with its well-informed editor, there probably were some three or four in that preparatory meeting who knew something of Mr. Winslow's talents, and to whom, also, his four years' service in Congress was not entirely matter of news. And we further think, that some oversensitive editors, or not to indulge in *indefinite pluralities*, the editor of the *Carolinian*, ought to understand the intended business of a meeting before asking such hard questions; and certainly before censuring them for not acting upon matters which do not properly fall within their province.

What the *Carolinian* intends by saying of our resolution, "Their whole tenor indicates that spirit which, in a former issue we predicted, and we think there would be no difficulty in tracing to its legitimate source," we are at a loss to comprehend. The Democracy of Columbus, we are really bold enough to avow, know of no "legitimate source" whence any tenor could be communicated to such resolutions as they may, at any time, choose to adopt. They are a frank, plain-spoken portion of the great Democratic party, and it would, to say the least, create a *little surprise* with many of them, to be informed they were held capable of anything else, than to speak out their honest sentiments, or their intentions, in a right manly way. They go, or have gone, to no sources, which we know of, to receive "tenor" or tone for any of their expressions of opinion. And can the *Carolinian* declare the same with a clear conscience? As to the necessity, or propriety, or whatever else you choose to call it, for holding a Convention in this district, who shall decide? To whom shall the *party*, as you seem to intimate it ought, show cause why? To whom, we beg to know? To themselves? or, mayhap, to the *Carolinian?* Mr. Winslow says *he* leaves his claims subject to the action of a Convention, if the party of the district deem it proper to hold one. Well, what then? Are not we *some* of that party? Are not the Democrats of several adjoining counties *some* more? But whether they are or are not, may not we, as a portion of the party, recommend a Convention without other cause being assigned to any one than that we deem it proper it should be held? So we think.

And now, as to that unlucky "indefinite plurality" of which the *Carolinian* complains. Well, that was, certainly, a slight *lapsus*, for which our apology is offered. The Democrats then and there assembled, intended no offence that we are aware of, and wished to imply no distrust. The thing was done in the hurry sometimes happening to such meetings. Will the *Carolinian* accept this "*amende*" and insert our proceedings of the 23d, when we trust everything was satisfactorily "*done up?*"

It will there be seen that Mr. Winslow does receive, what was not intended to be withheld from him in our first meeting, and what he certainly well merits, a candid tribute to his fine abilities, which all admit; and to his services in Congress, to all of which the Democrats of Columbus are certainly not insensible.

In conclusion, let us assure the *Carolinian* of no other motive in these remarks, than simply to vindicate a little matter of our own, and concerning which its directions were hardly requisite to guide us aright; counsel, quite gratis, a trifle more of forbearance, or caution, as the case may call for, and subscribe ourselves,

Yours very respectfully,
SEVERAL COLUMBUS DEMOCRATS.

For the Journal.

Clinton, N. C., May 11, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: This week is our Superior Court, Judge Heath presiding in much favor. A considerable amount of business despatched upon the civil docket.—To-morrow the dignity of the State will be well sustained by Solicitor Strange. We have Governor Winslow with us. He is popular in Sampson—growing more so—gaining the confidence of the people, who are pleased at the prospect of having him again their representative in the next Congress. It is the impression here, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that a convention is unnecessary, and the people generally acquiesce in his claims. JUSTICE.

Stop the Murderer!

The following information of a most unprovoked outrage in Catawba, was received on Sunday night last:

Catawba County, May 8th, 1859.

This morning a man by the name of Hardaway Bone attacked Mr. James Cornelius with a knife, inflicting several severe wounds upon different parts of his body, which are considered fatal. Bone has made his escape, crossing the catawba into Iredell county. He is originally from Georgia, and worked for a good many years in the Lumpkin Gold Mines in that State. For a year or two past he has been living in Iredell county, near Statesville. He is about five feet nine or ten inches, high, with light hair and complexion, well-formed and rather good looking. Has mild blue eyes; the forehead very prominent immediately above the eyes, and then gradually receding. Speaks rather slowly but determined; generally keeps a knife in his hand when talking with any one or sitting alone, having his head slightly inclined one way or the other, and also keeps it in that position when walking. He is a ditcher by trade.—Drinks liquor freely at times, and is fond of gambling—proposing to bet on any thing or with any body, whether acquainted or not. He has been speaking of going to Gold Hill for a week or two.

A Reward of $500 will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in or out of the State.—Bone has also one thumb off close to the hand, and uses the left instead of the right.

AUSTIN CORNELIUS.

We learn that the cause of the attack on Mr. Cornelius was a law-suit. Bone went to the house of Mr. Cornelius on Sunday morning and demand the amount of a debt which he claimed as due him; Cornelius told him he could not then pay it, whereupon Bone struck him with a club and then stabbed him three times.

Charlotte Democrat.

Piccolomini Eats a Corn-Dodger and Shakes Hands with a Wolverine—What She Thought of it.—While Piccolomini was at the Biddle House, in this city, a characteristic incident occurred, which was quite the delight of the numerous admirers of the little princess, and which showed, to a charming degree, the particular love of admiration and popularity which she unmistakably possesses. There had been lodging at the same hotel, for a few days, a genuine specimen of the untamed Wolverine—one of the rough, hearty, black-woods style of old fellows, bluff and outspoken, and a great contemner of city airs and frivolities. Having a pocket-full of money, the result of the winter's trade in skunk-skins, which the papers say has been profitable, he was enjoying himself on the fat of the land. Having satiated on the first-class fare of the house before his money had half run out, he began to long for some of the old-fashioned diet, and the first article that suggested itself to his roving fancy was the familiar corn-dodger which had been the solace of his cabin from youth up. Being impulsive as well as bluff, he lost no time in applying to his obliging host, Charley Dibble, who much to his dissatisfaction, was obliged to inform him that he had not a cook in the house who could make a corn-dodger, adding, also, that there probably was not one in the city who ever heard of such a thing. Not to be daunted, however, our hero made a straight wake for an eating-house, and by dint of energetic management, succeed in getting one made, having stood over the cook and superintended the whole operation. He was in his glory that night as he was seated at the table with the big corn-dodger before him, and all the company wondering what on earth it was. Directly opposite it happened that Piccolomini was placed, and no eyes were wider spread than the brown orbs which illuminated the childish face of the petite Siennese. The little minx lookod at the corn-dodger, which was as big as a half bushel, and then gazed at her male companion in the prettiest of all puzzlements. Then she laughed a little, and leaned forward so as to look in the face of the old fellow, giving him a glance full of the most radiant *diablerie* that ever mortal saw in woman's eye. He was quite fascinated, but mistook the cause. He honestly thought that Piccolomini wanted some of his corn-dodger, and seizing his knife with a glowing countenance and pleased expression, he ejaculated:

"Have a piece, Miss?"

A puzzled expression overspread the pretty face opposite for a moment, but a sudden light dawned upon it, followed by a merry laugh and *such* a clapping of hands. Then a succession of nods ensued, which signified assent to the delighted trader. He lost no time in carving out a large piece, which he passed over on the point of his knife. It wasn't much of a bite for him, but the little primma donna could barely clasp it in both hands, as she received it in great glee. She looked at it with delightful bewilderment for a moment, and then, with a rueful face at the predicament in which she had got herself, put her teeth to it. She nibbled at it like a mouse, smiled an angelic smile, took a second nibble, and laughed as heartily as a school girl. Then she deposited it on one side of her plate—it covered up two-thirds of it—and with a relieved air returned her thanks:

"Zat ees ver-ee goot, my fren. I sink he ees mos', vat you call him?—mos', mos'—ex-cellent."

"No, you don't say so?" exclaimed the delighted trader. "Who'd a tho't it, by jimminy? Give us yer hand, sissy!" and he fairly jumped out of his chair as he stretched out his brawney-palm clear across the table, which was grasped by a half-fearful, half-comical expression by the jeweled hand of the little princess. The scene created an uproar, and there was no end of hilairity and good humor, in which none more heartily participated than Piccolomini. Who wonders that she wins her way wherever she goes?

Detroit Free Press.

The Spirit of Liberty.—In what does the spirit of liberty consist? Does it consist merely in a knowledge of our rights? This will no more make a man free than the knowledge of the truth of God will deliver the lost angels from perdition. They can believe and tremble—and so can men—before the power of the oppressor.—Does it consist in having faith in the great political truths which constitute the basis of liberty? In matters of government faith is not salvation. We may discourse most eloquently of human rights—we may have the most abiding conviction of their final triumph in the affairs of government—and yet have not a particle of the spirit of liberty within us. Does it consist in laying bare the infringement of our rights—in stern remonstrance or sterner denunciations of oppression? These may be the natural ebullitions of the spirit of liberty; but they are not inconsistent with a most submissive acquiescence to any tyranny. They may arise from a mere consciousness of wrong and oppression, which every political slave, in every despotism, may experience. The spirit of liberty arises from the will, not the intellect.—It is supported not by reason only, but by the passions. It is not passive in its nature, but active. Its great element and spring is resistance. Its strength is gathered from a high conception and reverence of justice, and as high a detestation of oppression. It cannot weigh oppression in the scale of aggravation. It is the thing itself, the least as well as the greatest which excites its dire moral hostility. A clot of spittle—a slight blow in the face—may be a very small physical injury; and so a paltry tax on tea, or ship money, exacted without right, may be a very insignificant loss of property to the citizen; but the true spirit of liberty sees nothing in it but the wrong, and resists it. It cannot compromise with injustice, because this makes it a party to its evils. It cannot submit to it, because this requires a surrender of its integrity. It can bear toil, or suffering, or death, for the great object of its idolatry, but it cannot submit to pollution, or its own moral extinction. It must live, and live truthful and free, or it must die. The consciousness that by tameness or submission it has practically spread over the land the moral pestilence of an aggressive tyranny, degrades and extinguishes it perhaps forever. What then is the spirit of liberty? *It is justice, armed with resistance.* Is it dead in the South? God forbid!—*Charleston Mercury.*

Melancholy Death.—Mr. W. H. Mayhew, formerly of Newbern, died on Wednesday last, at his newly adopted home in Rutherfordton, N. C. Mr. Mayhew left this place about 10 months ago and went to Rutherfordton where he established a school which we understand was in quite a flourishing condition, and having bought property in that mountain village, was making arrangements to move his family thither, but before he could complete his designs the grim monster came and summoned him hence.

Thus in the midst of his usefulness, has fallen a kind husband, affectionate father, ripe scholar and worthy citizen. We understand his family will remain in Newbern.—*Progress, 9th inst.*

Mexico.

The great detail into which the leading journals of New York enter in their recent exposition of Mexican affairs, show that the public mind is rapidly realising the *locality* of our interests. It is, indeed, with this continent that we have mainly to do. For although it is quite certain that we cannot rest the Monroe doctrine upon any theory of international law which European governments will accept, it is also evident that the nucleus of that doctrine—which is the principle of self-preservation—is one which we are absolutely constrained to uphold.

It is with this principle fixed in our minds that we ought to consider our relations to Mexico, and to those other powers which have taken part directly or indirectly in its affairs. Our government has thought proper, and we think with great reason, to recognize the Juarez administration. If there were no argument to be derived from the fact that Juarez sways the majority of the States of the republic, the apparent fact that he is able to maintain himself in substantial power,—the good feeling of his party to ourselves,—and the comparative wisdom and humanity with which he conducts his government would have sufficed to turn the scale of our inclinations in his favor.

With a leader as reactionary and blood-thirsty as Miramon, it is impossible that we can sympathise. The annals of civil war do not afford an example of greater atrocity than that practiced by Miramon at Tacubaya. Peaceable citizens, who were understood to have afforded any sort of hospitality to the soldiers of Juarez,—surgeons and physicians, who had ministered to the sick and wounded of his followers,—were dragged to the doors of a church and murdered with every circumstance of cruelty. To give to this warfare the savage pleasures of a hunt, the cavalry of the victor entertained themselves by lassoing and slaughtering the flying citizens, as if they were cattle meant for the shambles. If the cause of the reactionists was consecrated by all the rights of possession, which foreign governments are accustomed to respect, such atrocity ought to constrain us as a people to reject and oppose its sway in a neighboring State by every means which we can properly employ.

The conduct of the English and French in this business, disgraces the mission, which we were long ago informed they had undertaken in regard to this continent. With the orders given by French government, however, we have nothing to do. Their emperor is also a reactionist,—and he has little sympathy with the efforts of any people of freedom. But what shall we say of the English government? On the floor of the Parliament houses, its spokesmen utter great swelling words in behalf of the cause of humanity all over the world.—Greek and Pole, Hungarian, Neapolitan and Roman have all had in succession the benefit of their phrases of sympathy. But Greece owes little of the liberty which she enjoys to the deliberate act of England. Poland and Hungary were laid waste and subjugated under her eyes; the prisons of Naples are even yet full, and the Roman States remain as they were.

And now, when an effort at least is made to organize a government in Mexico which is to say no more—at least more liberal, more tolerant, and more humane than that with which it is in conflict—an English squadron takes the occasion to weaken its position by threatening the principal seat of its power. And an English government asserts an intention to weaken its resources by appropriating under a belligerent right the revenues of its only great seaport. No man disputes that England has money claims on Mexico, but a creditor may be as unprincipled in the manner he adopts of collecting a just debt as he could be in making a demand for a fictitious debt.

We are abundantly satisfied with the course which this government and its minister at Mexico have pursued. If Juarez succeeds we will reap the fruits of the seed that has been sown. If he falls, our sickles are also near to the harvest field, and we too are able to gather in what is necessary for our recompense and safety.

Baltimore Sun.

The Distance to which Sound may be Propagated.

The distance at which sounds are audible does not admit of precise measurement. In general, it may be stated, a sound will be heard farther the greater its original intensity and the denser the medium in which it is propagated. It also depends greatly upon the delicacy of hearing of different individuals. The intensity of sound, like that of all forces acting in lines, diminishes in the inverse ratio of the squares of distance of the sounding body. Thus, if the linerar dimensions of a theatre be doubled, the volume of the performers' voices at any part of the circumference will be diminished in a fourfold proportion.

A powerful human voice in the open air, at the ordinary temperature, is audible at the distance of seven hundred feet. In a frosty air, undisturbed by winds or current, sound is heard at a much greater distance with surprising distinctness. Lieutenant Foster, in the third Polar expedition of Captain Parry, held a conversation with a man across the harbor of Port Bowen, a distance of one mile and a quarter.

Dr. Young states, on the authority of Derham, that the watchword "all's well," had been distinctly heard from old to new Gibralter, a distance of ten miles. The marching of a company of soldiers may be heard on a still night at from five hundred and eighty to eight hundred and thirty paces; a squadron of cavalry at foot pace, at seven hundred and fifty paces; trotting or galloping, one thousand and eighty paces distant. When the air is calm and dry, the report of a musket is audible at one thousand paces. The sound of the cannonading at Waterloo was heard at Dover.

Sounds travel further and more loudly on the earth's surface than through the atmosphere. Thus it is said that at the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, the cannonading was heard in the mines of Saxony, which are about three hundred and twenty miles distant; the cannonading at the battle of Jena, was heard feebly in the open fields of Jena, but in the casemates of the fortifications it was heard with great distinctness. The noise of the sea fight between the English and Dutch in 1672, was heared at Shrewsbury, a distance of two hundred miles. The greatest known distance to which sound has been carried by the atmosphere is three hundred and forty-five miles; as it is asserted, that the very violent explosions of the volcano at St. Vincent's had been heard at Demarara.—*Physics and Natural Philosophy, by Professor Silliman Jr.*

Emigration from Liverpool to the United States.—The Liverpool Times, in an article on emigration, says:

Emigration to the States has not for a long period been so active as at present, and several vessels have cleared in rapid succession, with numbers ranging from 600 to 700 on board; and it is believed that the next few months' emigration to the United States will be the largest experienced for several years. In the month of January seven ships sailed from the Mersey, conveying 61 cabin and 1058 steerage passengers—the latter consisting of 326 English, 84 Scotch, 554 Irish, and 93 foreign emigrants; in Feb., ten ships, with 79 cabin and 1717 steerage passengers—489 English, 42 Scotch, 1093 Irish, and 93 other emigrants; and in March, thirteen ships, with 117 cabin and 4163 steerage passengers—886 English, 109 Scotch, 5988 Irish, and 180 other emigrants. Of the returns for January, however, must be deducted 333 passengers who returned to port in the Isaac Webb, and reshipped in the vessels sailing in the succeeding month. In the corresponding period of 1858, 25 vessels, carrying 234 cabin and 6,205 steerage passengers, sailed for the United States. In "short ships" during the last quarter, 1396 passengers took their departure for the western continent. The emigration to the Canadian provinces has not as yet opened, but one ship has sailed for New Brunswick with 14 cabin passengers.

The emigration to Australia, India and the other British possessions has greatly fallen off.

Success.—"Success is a great institution," said a friend to us one day. We like the saying. It is worthy to be placed amongst the proverbs of the land.

Yes, "success is a great institution." It always commands our respect. It does this in spite of our suspicion that it has been more the result of good luck than of good management. Around the man of successful enterprises friends always cluster, because he inspires confidence with the very fact of his previous successes.—His *antecedents* are good, as we say.

The first and chief element of success is decision of character. Without this, and the kindred traits, that are always found in its company, such as resolution, courage and hope, there is little chance of success! With it "there is no such *word* as fail," and seldom any such *thing* as a failure. To such a spirit even difficulties afford a stimulous, and dangers a spur!—"for a resolute mind," it has forcibly been said, "is omnipotent."

Here we see *why* "success is a great institution."—It is so because only great qualities can insure it. And hence the successful man is always respected.

The Outrages in Mexico.—Among the incidents attending the massacre in the city of Mexico, it is said that Mr. James Benthey, agent of the house of Darforth, Crooke & Co., of Patterson, New Jersey, was about being shot by four soldiers, under orders of an officer, because he resisted an attempt which was made to steal his horse from under him. They had already raised their guns upon him, when the timely arrival of the general alone saved him.

Machine Poetry.

Up in Podunk, where the thistle
Blooms, dies and rots;
Where the winter whirlwinds whistle
All round the lots—

Lives the slickest gal you ever
Saw in all your life;
Ankle like a blue beech lever,
Voice like a fife.

As I sat by her courtin',
Calm and serene—
With her apron she was sportin',
Checkered and clean.

Mingled was our hash together:
All day we sat,
A chawin' gum in wintry weather,
Happy as fat.

And I stuck to her like teasles,
Summer and fall;
But she went off with the measles,
Ankle and all.

Foreign Commerce of New York.

EXPORTS IN APRIL FOR FIVE YEARS.

1855	$8,026,000
1856	7,717,000
1857	9,027,000
1858	6,746,000
1859	13,034,000

IMPORTS IN APRIL FOR FIVE YEARS.

1855	$9,107,000
1856	20,058,000
1857	21,218,000
1858	11,169,000
1859	22,426,000

CASH DUTIES IN APRIL FOR FIVE YEARS.

1855	$1,994,000
1856	3,914,000
1857	3,302,000
1858	1,737,000
1859	3,212,000

The export for the month is largely in excess, and the import slightly so, over any previous April, and the customs revenue, notwithstanding the decreased rate of duties, is considerably above the average for five years. The increased exports are at a time of almost total suspension of the export of breadstuffs.

SALE AT MONTEVINO.—We attended on Friday last the sales of the valuable library and wine of the late Dr. Joseph Togno, at his former residence, at Montevino. The day was rather unfavorable, and on this account the attendance was small, but most of those had come to purchase and they made the various articles bring good prices.

Montevino, as is known to many of our readers, is distant from our village about a mile and a half, in a southeasterly direction, and near the residence of John H. Wilson, Esq., from whom the tract was originally purchased. A gentle ascent leads to the top of a bold eminence, which commands a fine view of the adjacent fields and forests. Here, upon the southern declivity of the hill, the late Doctor had planted a flourishing vineyard, which was now budding in all the luxuriance of the comming spring. Near by he had also planted some choice fruit trees, beds of strawberries and rare flowers—and last though not least, some willow shrubs, brought from his own loved France—and these, with all the surroundings of the place, must often have transported his thoughts to the scenes of his early youth, and the vine-clad hills of his own sunny land. Fronting the vineyard on the north he had erected a substantial mansion, built of granite from an adjacent quarry, the basement of which formed his capacious wine cellar, whilst above were collected his valuable books and treasures of art. The library was a large one, and comprised some rare medical, scientific and literary works in French, Spanish and Italian, as well as many valuable English works.—The French, Spanish, and Italian were, for the most part, "*caviare* to the general," but we had among the purchasers Col. James E. Calhoun, of our District, whose proficiency in these languages is well known, and who availed himself of the present opportunity of adding to his already large collection of rare and valuable books. We had also among our number some *amateur* French and Italian scholars, who took occasion to provide largely for future attainments. The books generally sold well, though some of the rarer works, we thought, fell far short of their true value. A copy of "The Vatican Illustrated" in five volumes, (the only copy we believe in this country) brought about sixty-three dollars; "Dante Illustrated" about forty dollars, and besides these were sold other valuable works of art, illustrating the genius of Raffaelle, Canova, and others.—The valuable medical works and the rare anatomical plates were not sold on account of the slim attendance of the fraternity on the occasion; and the sale of the larger portion of the works in foreign languages was also deferred to a more favorable opportunity.

The wine sold well, the "Sparkling Catawba" of the vintage of 1856, sold for about $4 per gallon; and the Burgunda and Scuppernong wines of the same year sold from $3 to $4 per gallon. The wines of the succeeding years sold at prices equally high in proportion. The stock on hand consisted of about two hundred gallons, and readily found purchasers.

The vineyard at Montevino is still in successfull cultivation. Mr. Wilson, the executor of the estate, has continued the services of the Messieurs Bernelle, in the superintendence of the vineyard during the present year, and they promise themselves a fine yield. We trust that they may not be disappointed, as well as others who have fine vineyards in our vicinity, and that their success will lead to the general cultivation of the vine until Abbeville will resemble in more than name, a province of the sunny land:

"The cornfields green and sunny vines,
Oh, pleasant land of France."

Press.

A HEARTFELT SENTIMENT INOPPORTUNELY EXPRESSED.—A large and brilliant party was given in a fashionable circle, a few weeks since, not a hundred miles from our metropolis, and the festivities were kept up to so late an hour that our fair hostess became completely worried out. Some fifteen minutes after the lady supposed the last of her guests had left, she walked into the supper room, where the gas had been turned down, and gave vent to her wearied spirit by ejaculating, "Thank heaven! they are all stuffed and gone!" "Not quite all," squeaked out a voice. "I have returned to find an ear-ring which I supposed was dropped while at the supper-table!" The hostess' chagrin can be better imagined than described, when, on turning round, she discovered one of her nearest fashionable neighbors.

Boston Post.

The "*Old North State*," is the name of the first loco- otive purchased for the Wilmington, Charlotte and utherford Railroad, and which will shortly arrive at ilmington. A very appropriate name. We suggest at the second bear the name of the President of the ad, H. W. Guion; the next, Wilmington: the next, arlotte; and the next, Lincoln. Who has better names suggest.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

TURNED MORMONS.—A letter from Camp Floyd tes that quite a number of U. S. soldiers have joined Mormon Church; for the sake of Mormon crino-, we presume.

AY "OLD BOYS."—The New York correspondent he Boston *Journal* says it is a remarkable fact that y of the fast men who drive on the avenues in New k are gray-headed. Some of the fastest and most ensive teams are owned and driven by men full up ixty, whose solemn visage and years would seem to cate that their blood must be cool by this time.—ses are driven that cost from $1,500 to $3,000, and e turn-outs could not be purchased at any price.—mmodores, book-keepers, merchants, clergymen, all be seen on the same road, in full exhilaration of the t that attends the pace of a noble and fleet-horse.

Experience teaches us that delicacy prevents many les from applying for the means to alleviate suffering save life. That objection is obviated in the case of "Sir es Clarke's Female Pills, prepared after the prescription r James Clarke, Physician to the Queen of England, and known to be the only sure and safe remedy for female ulties and obstruction from any cause." They can be in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing d six postage stamps to any agent. See new adver-

y 13th, 1859 211

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
RING MEDICINE,
MILY MEDICINE,
OD MEDICINE.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
S DYSPEPSIA,
S CHRONIC DIORRHŒA,
S BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
See advertisement in another column.
h 25, 1859 30-2m

educed by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton."
CURED BY "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."

. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by sia to a mere skeleton.* I persuaded him to buy a of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure Meeting him some months after, what was my aston- at fining him a hale, hearty man; he told me he *ighed 200 pounds*, and that this wonderful change had oduced by Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, to which he ed solely his restoration."
dvertisement. [May 10.—209&37-1w.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Bealsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c.

March 2d, 1859. O. L. FILLYAW.
150&27-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.
March 9th, 1859

DIED.

Departed this life, on the 2d instant, at his residence in Lower Richland district, Onslow county, N. C., Mr. CHAS. GREGORY, aged 69 years, 11 months and 19 days.

On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness of 19 days, MARY SUSAN, daughter of L. H. and Mary J. Bowden, aged 2 years, 5 months and 19 days.

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF COURT, I will sell at Lillington on Tuesday the 17th day of May, as the property of the late William R. Walker, deceased, a likely mulatto girl, BARBARY, about ten years of age, on a credit of six months, the purchaser, giving a note and approved security, which property will be sold to settle debts against said estate.

April 17th, 1859 G. F. WALKER, Administrator.
37-tf

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
HORRY DISTRICT.
BY J. A. THOMPSON, ORDINARY H. D.

WHEREAS, E. D. Richardson made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Joseph B. Gore, late deceased of North Carolina.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindreds and creditors of the said Joseph B. Gore, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Conwayboro', on the twenty-first day of this present inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, the second May, 1859.
[37-2t] J. A. THOMPSON, Ordinary H. D.

FRANK. I. WILSON, ESQ., WILL DELIVER AN Address before the Franklin Literary Society, Oxford, N. C., May 27th, 1859.

JOHN COWAN,
A. H. WILLIAMS, } Com.
G. F. HOLLOWAY,

May 7th, 1859. 37

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying in Wake County, eighteen miles Southwest of Raleigh and situated in an excellent neighborhood.

The lands are well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Cotton, &c.

The improvements are a Dwelling House with suitable outbuildings.

Terms accommodating. For further information, apply to S. W. DOUGLASS.

Somerville, Harnett Co., N. C., May 13th, 1859 37-2m*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Drawing of April 30th, 1859.

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
26,185	$100,000	8,360	$2,000
11,279	50,000	11,648	2,000
6,628	30,000	15,510	2,000
4,498	15,000	22,923	2,000
24,228	10,000	24,362	2,000
1,373	2,000		

Nos. 850, 5,076, 9,804, 13,064, 19,092, 19,551, 19,811, 21,-100, *26,242, 26,497, $1,000 each.

*No. 26,242 held in Charleston, S. C.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 18th of May. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

DON RODRIGUEZ, Charleston, S. C.
May 10th, 1859 209&37-1t*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against hunting, or in any other manner trespassing upon the lands belonging to the late John Hamilton, as the full extent of the law will be enforced against all offenders.

MILES COSTIN, Guardian.
March 10, 1859. 157-tf—28-tf

ALPACCA SACKS AND FROCK-COATS.

500 OF OUR OWN superior cut, make and fabric, just made up, at BALDWIN'S.
May 12th, 1859.

MOLASSES.

300 HOGSHEADS } PRIME CUBA MOLASSES;
100 barrels
50 do. New Orleans do.
50 do. do. do. Syrup.
For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.
May 12.

THEY HAVE COME!

GREAT ARRIVAL!—100 doz. of the "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, *without* Collars.

Also, 50 doz. with Collars attached—fine quality—perfect cut—all styles Bosoms—English and Plain Wristband—Marseilles, Linen, &c., &c., at
May 7. BALDWIN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF GENT'S Linen, Lisle Thread, Silk, Kid, Buck, Doe, and Dogskin Gloves. Also, Gent's driving Gloves. For sale low by J. S. WILLIAMS.
May 5.

SOFT FELT HAT—NEW STYLES.

Among others we enumerate *THE YACHT HAT; THE CHUM'S OWN; THE LEDGER HAT; the BONNER HAT; THE MORPHY HAT; THE PRIDE OF YOUTH; THE MOUNT VERNON; THE BROADWAY HAT;* and the popular 507 style. A complete assortment now open at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st. [M6] CHAS. D. MYERS.

CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, from selected White Wheat, by
May 10. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

FLOUR.

200 BBLS. FLOUR in store, by
May 10. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

HAY.

BEST EASTERN AND JERSEY HAY, in store.
May 10. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

CORN,

AFLOAT AND IN STORE, by
May 10. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

CRAVATS.

GENTLEMEN, will find a full and superior assortment of Cravats by calling on us; among them colored and black Lace Silk Cravats, a desirable article for Summer wear. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
May 5.

GRAND DISPLAY of every variety of Straw, Panama, Italian Braid and fine Felt HATS, at the BAZAAR OF FASHION, 61 Market Street, under Carolina Hotel. FRED. J. MOORE.
April 20.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, }
Raleigh, May 3, 1859. }

The Board met, present Gov. Ellis, Messrs. Henderson and Ward.

The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1859, among the several counties of the State, is ordered by the Board:—a tabular statement whereof is hereunto annexed.

The amount due the respective counties will be paid to the persons authorized to receive the same, at the Treasury Department, upon a compliance with the provisions of law.

Alleghany, Madison and Polk will receive their share from the counties from which they were formed, Jackson 30 per cent. of amount allotted to Macon, and the balance from the share allotted to Haywood.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Prest. Ex-Officio Lit. Board.

	FED. POP.	DIST. SHARE.
Alamance	10,166	$1,219 92
Alexander	5,003	600 36
Alleghany		
Anson	10,756	1,290 72
Ashe	8,539	1,024 68
Beaufort	11,716	1,405 92
Bertie	9,973	1,196 76
Bladen	8,024	962 88
Brunswick	5,950	714 12
Buncombe	12,338	1,480 66
Burke	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus	8,675	1,040 88
Caldwell	5,836	700 32
Camden	5,174	620 88
Carteret	6,208	744 96
Caswell	12,161	1,459 32
Catawba	8,234	988 08
Chatham	16,055	1,926 60
Cherokee	6,703	804 36
Chowan	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland	9,697	1,163 64
Columbus	5,308	638 96
Craven	12,329	1,479 48
Cumberland	10,634	1,276 06
Currituck	6,257	750 84
Davidson	14,123	1,694 76
Davie	6,998	839 76
Duplin	11,111	1,333 32
Edgecombe	10,018	1,202 12
Forsythe	10,627	1,275 74
Franklin	9,510	1,141 20
Gaston	7,228	867 36
Gates	6,878	825 36
Granville	17,303	2,076 36
Greene	5,320	638 52
Guilford	18,480	2,217 60
Halifax	13,007	1,560 84
Harnett	7,089	850 70
Haywood	6,907	828 00
Henderson	6,883	825 96
Hertford	6,656	798 92
Hyde	6,585	790 20
Iredell	13,062	1,567 44
Jackson		
Johnston	11,149	1,337 92
Jones	3,935	412 20
Lenoir	6,181	741 84
Lincoln	6,924	830 88
Macon	6,169	740 33
Madison		
Martin	6,961	835 32
McDowell	5,741	688 92
Mecklenburg	11,724	1,406 88
Montgomery	6,166	739 56
Moore	8,552	1,026 26
Nash	7,905	948 58
Hew Hanover	14,236	1,708 32
Northampton	10,731	1,287 72
Onslow	7,040	844 80
Orange	14,957	1,794 84
Pasquotank	7,708	924 96
Perquimons	6,030	723 60
Person	8,825	1,059 00
Pitt	10,745	1,289 40
Polk		
Randolph	15,176	1,821 12
Richmond	7,936	952 32
Robeson	11,080	1,329 60
Rockingham	12,363	1,483 56
Rowan	12,329	1,479 48
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56
Sampson	12,311	1,477 32
Stanly	6,348	761 76
Stokes	8,490	1,018 80
Surry	8,132	975 84
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24
Union	9,258	1,110 96
Wake	21,123	2,534 76
Warren	10,366	1,254 91
Washington	4,780	573 60
Watauga	3,348	401 76
Wayne	10,317	1,238 09
Wilkes	11,642	1,397 04
Wilson	6,754	710 45
Yadkin	9,511	1,141 32
Yancy	8,068	968 16
Total	752,542	$90,425 04

May 7, 1859.—207-3t.

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH US IN BUsiness, our brother, Herman Samson, the firm of J. & H. SAMSON is thereby dissolved, and the subscribers will continue the CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 8 Market street, under the name and style of J. & H. SAMSON & CO.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to come forward and settle.

JULIUS SAMSON.
HENRY SAMSON.
HERMAN SAMSON.
March 23d, 1859. 205-1w—36-3t

SINGER'S WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of these Machines, all orders will be promptly attended to, *and Machines delivered in Wilmington upon the same terms as sold in New York by the manufacturers.* The superiority of these Machines over all others is acknowledged. Our experience is, *there is no other Machine that will do the same work as well and with equal facility.*

The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" will stitch a fine Shirt Bosom, make a Silk dress,—do any kind of Tailoring work,—Shoe and Gaiter work, light Harness stitching—heavy Plantation goods, &c.

There are VARIOUS STYLES of SINGER'S MACHINES, including the "New Family Sewing Machine" and Iron Stand complete—price $50.

We have a list of prices for all the styles. The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" is working daily in our Manufacturing Department.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

Refers to the following gentlemen, who have the above Machines in constant use:
E. A. ANDERSON, M. D.
B. F. MITCHELL, Esq. April 18—190&34-1aw6w*.

LIQUORS—LIQUORS.

25 HALF BBLS. RYE WHISKEY;
15 bbls. Malaga Wine;
10 Eighths casks Brandy. Just received by
May 7. T. H. McKOY & CO.

SUNDRIES.

150 HHDS. OF CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES;
40 do. " fair to choice N. O. Sugar;
50 barrels Clarified Sugars;
250 bags Rio, Laguayra, W. Indies & Java Coffee;
30 bbls. choice New Orleans Syrup;
200 " of sweet heavy-bodied Molasses, in good new packages, now landing;
50 hhds. of choice Bacon Sides and Shoulders;
100 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork;
50 tierces Charleston Rice, now landing. For sale by
[M11] HATHAWAY & CO.

BOSTON SOAP.

100 BOXES FAMILY, EXTRA FAMILY and EXTRA NO. 1 SOAP, for sale at Boston Manufacturer's prices, to close consignment.
Also, 300 boxes No. 1 Herring, by
May 11. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

"CLOSING OUT."

I PURPOSE, AS OPPORTUNITIES may occur during the present month, to close out my stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c., at lower prices, *by the package*, than any regular dealer can afford to take. I will too, in the meantime, continue to retail from broken packages at a small advance on cost. My stock is fresh, in original packages and in order.
D. SMITH, Jr.,
May 10. Front street, No. 2 Granite Row.

NEW BOOKS, By Adams & Co.'s Express this morning at KELLEY'S:
McCauley's Life of Frederick the Great.
Do. do. of Pitt.
Robinson Crusoe, finely illustrated.
Life of Jack Sheapard.
Memoirs of Bethany.
Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney.
Lucy Howard's Journal, by do.
Underhill's Arithmetic Tables.
Ring Puzzles, Social Snake.
Whitney's Inkstands, Nos. 1 and 2.
Joseph Gillot's 303 and 351 Pens. May 9

SOAP.—25 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap;
15 do. do. Pale do.
10 do. do. Family do.
Colgate's Toilet Soap—several varieties. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
April 26. S. E. Corner Market & Sec. Sts.

BACON—BACON.

15 HHDS. BRIGHT WESTERN SIDES;
5 do. do. do. Shoulders. Just received in store, and for sale by
May 7. T. H. McKOY & CO.

MOLASSES.

IN Hhds. and Bbls.; new crop. For sale by
May 2. ZENO H. GREENE.

SUNDRIES.

BACON, LARD, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Prunes, Raisins, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Smoked Beef, Pickled Beef, Rice, Molasses, Syrup, Wine, Vinegar, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, &c., &c. For sale in quantities to suit, by D. SMITH, Jr.,
May 6th, 1859 Front St., No. 2, Granite Row.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

10 KEGS EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER;
8 half-bbls. Fulton Market Beef;
80 bbls. Flour—Fine, Super and Family;
20 bags Coffee;
23 hhds. Cuba Molasses;
50 bbls. No. 1 Herring;
50 half-bbls. No. 1 and No. 2 Herring.
I am constantly receiving goods from the Northern markets, thereby keeping constantly on hand a large and fresh assortment of everything in my line.
May 6th, 1859. O. KELLEY.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℘ lb.	28 @	30
BEEF CATTLE, ℘ 100 lbs.	6 00 @	8 00
BRICKS, ℘ M.	6 00 @	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 50 @	1 90
New	0 00 @	2 00
CANDLES, ℘ lb. Tallow	16 @	18
Adamantine	23 @	26
Sperm	35 @	50
COFFEE, ℘ lb. Java	18 @	20
Laguayra	12½ @	13½
Rio	11½ @	13
St. Domingo	11 @	12
COTTON, ℘ lb. ord. to mid'g	10 @	10½
strict mid'g	00 @	10¾
good mid'g	00 @	11
COTTON BAGGING, ℘ yard	16 @	17
Rope, ℘ lb.	8 @	10
CORN MEAL, ℘ bushel	95 @	1 00
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℘ yd.	8 @	9
Yarn, ℘ lb.	19½ @	20
EGGS, ℘ doz.	15 @	16
FEATHERS, ℘ lb.	50 @	55
FISH, ℘ bbl., Mullets	6 00 @	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50 @	10 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ℘ cwt	4 00 @	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℘ bbl., Family	0 00 @	7 25
Superfine	0 00 @	7 00
Fine	0 00 @	6 75
Cross	0 00 @	6 50
GLUE, ℘ lb.	15 @	20
GUNNY BAGS	10 @	19
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℘ lb.		3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton		62 50
5 tons and over, "		60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℘ bbl.		1 50
Per ton		10 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel, Corn	87½ @	90
Oats	57½ @	60
Pease, Cow	1 05 @	1 10
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @	1 20
Wheat, red	0 00 @	1 45
do. white	0 00 @	1 70
Rice, rough	00 @	90
do., clean, ℘ lb.	4 @	4½
HIDES, ℘ lb., Green	4 @	5
Dry	7 @	0
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs. Eastern	90 @	1 00
N. River	70 @	80
IRON, ℘ lb. English, ass'd.	4½ @	00
American, ref.	3½ @	00
do. sheer.	0 @	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00 @	95 00
Swede	5½ @	00
LIME, ℘ bbl.	70 @	75
do. fm store	0 00 @	1 10
LUMBER, ℘ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards	00 00 @	12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @	9 00
Scantling	0 00 @	7 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @	16 00
planed	18 00 @	19 00
clear	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00 @	13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon, Cuba, Hhds	24 @	25
do. Bbls.	28 @	30
N. Orleans	42 @	45

LIQUORS, ℘ gall. (domestic.) Whiskey	33 @	35
N. E. Rum	45 @	50
Gin	40 @	45
Brandy	40 @	45
do. Apple	65 @	1 00
do. Peach	1 00 @	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℘ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00 @	4 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 75
Hard	0 00 @	1 75
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @	1 80
do. in order	0 00 @	1 90
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, Pale	5 00 @	6 25
do. No. 1	1 75 @	4 25
do. No. 2	1 40 @	1 50
do. No. 3	1 30 @	1 35
Spirits Turp., ℘ gallon	00 @	46
Varnish, ℘ gal.	26 @	30
NAILS, ℘ lb., Cut	4½ @	4¾
Wrought	10 @	12½
OILS, ℘ gallon, Sperm	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 10 @	1 30
POTATOES, Sweet, ℘ bush.	80 @	90
Irish, do.	00 00 @	00 00
do. ℘ bbl.	1 50 @	1 75
PROVISIONS, ℘ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	12½ @	13
Middlings	11 @	11¼
Shoulders	10½ @	11
Hog round	11½ @	12
Western Bacon, Middlings	10½ @	10¾
Shoulders	8½ @	8¾
N. C. Lard	12 @	12½
West'n do.	00 @	12
Butter	23 @	27
Cheese	10½ @	11
PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl., City Mess	19 00 @	19 50
Clear do.	18 00 @	18 50
Butt	16 00 @	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	20 @	40
do. dead	00 @	00
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℘ lb.	00 @	00
SHEEP, ℘ head, Lambs	1 75 @	2 25
Mutton	1 75 @	2 25
SALT, Alum, ℘ bush.	16 @	20
Liverpool, ℘ sack, ground, cargo	72½ @	75
do. fm store	80 @	90
fine	1 75 @	2 00
SUGAR, ℘ lb. Porto Rico	8½ @	9
New Orleans	7½ @	8¼
Muscovado	8 @	9
Loaf & crush'd	11 @	12
C. Yellow	9½ @	10
Granulated	10½ @	11½
SOAP, ℘ lb.	5 @	7½
SHINGLES, ℘ M., Contract	3 50 @	4 50
Common	1 75 @	2 25
STAVES, ℘ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50 @	12 00
TIMBER, ℘ M., Shipping	0 00 @	0 00
Mill, prime	7 50 @	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary	4 50 @	6 00
TALLOW, ℘ lb.	10 @	12
TOBACCO, ℘ lb., Common	18 @	20
Medium	25 @	30
Fine	45 @	50
WOOL, ℘ lb.	17 @	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℘ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℘ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℘ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	00	25 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 50
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℘ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℘ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℘ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ℘ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℘ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	25 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	50 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℘ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℘ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℘ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	35 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℘ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℘ bushel	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ℘ M.	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE—As may be seen from our table below, the price of soft gave way 30 cents on Friday last, sales having been made at $4 for virgin, $2 75 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard. Since that day the transactions have been at above figures, though for virgin the market closes in rather an unsettled condition, and prices tend downward; for yellow dip and hard there is a fair demand from distillers and the market appears quite firm at quotations below. The receipts for the week have been small and the sales reach only 1,769 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	New Hard
Thursday	190	$4 00	$3 05	$1 75
Friday	339	4 00	2 75	1 75
Monday	1,050	4 00	2 75	1 75
Wednesday	300	4 00	2 75	1 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market ruled steady at last week's quotation (45 cents) up to Wednesday, when, with more favorable accounts from abroad, the market closed at an advance of ½ cent. This morning there is considerable activity in the market, and 46 cents is freely offered;—some sales have taken place, but purchasers will not report; believed to have been at 46 cents, or a shade higher. The arrivals for the week have been small, and there is but a light stock in first hands. Sales as follows:

Thursday... 300 bbls. at 45 cents ℘ gallon.
Friday.... 200 " " 45 " "
Saturday... 100 " " 45 " "
Monday.... 200 " " 45 " "
Tuesday... 200 " " 45 " "
Wednesday. 212 " " 45 " "
Do ... 100 " " 45½

ROSIN—The market has ruled exceedingly quiet for all grades since the close of our review on Thursday last, the meagre arrivals, and the small quantity offering on market, tending to prevent operations, especially in the Common article. Some enquiry exists for Common, but the bulk of the stock being in the hands of one or two parties, it is generally held above the views of buyers. On Thursday last about 435 bbls. changed hands at $1 27 a $1 35 for tale bbls.; since then no transactions have been reported, and we quote nominally at $1 35 ℘ 310 lbs.; stock very light for the season. In Nos. 1 and 2 no sales have taken place that we can learn of, and quotations in table are merely nominal. For Pale the market does not exhibit so much firmness as reported in our last, and buyers are unwilling to purchase to any extent unless at lower figures; there is, however, but little offering sale. The transactions for the week comprise only small parcels (about 250 bbls.) at $5 50 a $6 ℘ 280 lbs.

TAR—The arrivals have been exceedingly light since our last, and with a fair demand for shipment the price has gone up 5 cents. The receipts and sales reach only 343 bbls. at $1 75 a $1 80 ℘ bbl.—closing at highest price.

BEEF CATTLE, &c.—None have been brought in during the past week that we are aware of, and in consequence we have no sales to report; market poorly supplied, and we note a brisk demand from butchers. We quote beeves at 6½ a 8 cents ℘ lb.; and Sheep $1 75 a $2 25 each, according to quality.

BARRELS—In the market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels we have no change of importance to report. The demand for several weeks past has been limited, and with a fair stock in first hands the market rules dull. We quote small sales of second hand ones at $1 65 a $1 75 each for lots as they run; and $1 85 for selected—90 days.

COTTON—The advices from both home and foreign markets have continued to prove decidedly unfavorable, and since our last review the market here has been entirely neglected. In the present state of the market we cannot give correct quotation, and prices in table are nominal.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply, and in fair demand. The price has further advanced, and we quote from the granaries at $1 ℘ bushel, in quantities to suit.

FLOUR—We have no change of importance to make on our remarks of Thursday last. The advices from abroad have continued to prove favorable, though the market here has not been affected as yet, prices being already too high for shippers to operate, and the demand from retailers is confined to small lots to supply their immediate wants. The receipts during the week have been small, but we notice a moderate stock remaining in first hands, which is generally held at $7 for superfine, and $7 25 ℘ bbl. for family—at which figures only small sales have taken place.

GRAIN—The advices received since our last have imparted considerable firmness to the market for CORN, and with an active demand from dealers the price has gone up 2½ cents. The receipts for the week comprise only one cargo of 900 bushels from Hyde county, a prime article, which sold at 87½ cents ℘ bushel—closing with a further upward tendency in prices. The stock on market has become very much reduced, and higher rates will no doubt be obtained for the next arrival. We quote at 87½ a 90 cents ℘ bushel.——OATS—No material alteration to report in the market for this article. The receipts for some time have been meagre, and the stock in dealers hands is unusually light; there is, however, but little demand at present.——PEAS—The market continues to rule firm for all descriptions, and we note a fair demand; moderate supply in dealers hands. We quote small sales of Cow at $1 05 ℘ bushel.——RICE—Clean is in rather light stock, and we note a fair demand. We advance rates a shade, and quote at 4 a 4½ cents ℘ lb., as in quality. A lot of 186 casks was received on Tuesday from Charleston, which has gone into store.——WHEAT—Very little arriving, and none of consequence on market. Sales during the week of 135 bushels at $1 50 for common white, and 6,500 do. at $1 40 a $1 45 for red, and $1 70 ℘ bushel for white—closing firm, with a fair demand, and upward tendency in prices.

HAY.—The limited receipts for some time past has caused the supply on market to become very light, and we note a brisk demand existing; a good article would sell quick at fair quotations. No arrivals of Northern. About 104 bales Eastern were received on Tuesday, and sold in lots from wharf at $1 ℘ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in moderate stock, and we notice only a light demand. We continue to quote from store at $1 10 ℘ cask, in lots to suit. A lot of 400 casks was received a day or two since, but not yet sold.

LUMBER.—Liver—Arrives sparingly, and is in moderate request. About 60,000 feet sold on Monday at $12 50 ℘ M. for flooring boards.

MOLASSES.—The market continues to be moderately supplied with Cuba, and rules steady at former quotations. We quote sales from wharf during the week at 23½ a 25 cents ℘ gallon, as in quantity and quality. A lot of 200 bbls. Syrup was received from Portland a few days since, which has gone into store, and is selling at 26 a 28 cents ℘ gallon.

POTATOES.—Scarcely any demand for Irish, and sales difficult at $1 25 to $1 50 ℘ bbl. for old.

PEA NUTS.—No sales reported. Some parcels are on market, but they are generally held above the views of buyers. See table.

PROVISIONS—The receipts of N. C. cured BACON have been quite small for the past week or two, and in consequence the quantity remaining in first hands has been materially reduced; there is, however, scarcely any demand, and we have to report sales of only a few small lots at 11½ a 11¾ cents for hog round, and 12½ a 13 cents ℘ lb. for hams. In Western cured we have no change of importance to report. Several parcels have arrived during the week, and dealers have a moderate stock in store, and in the absence of the usual demand the market has ruled dull. We quote sales only in the small way at former quotations—8½ a 8¾ cents for shoulders, and 10½ a 10¾ cts. ℘ lb. for sides.——LARD—There has been merely a retail enquiry for a few weeks past, and the supply of both N. C. and Western make is fully sufficient for the demand. We continue to quote at 12 a 12½ cents ℘ lb.——PORK—In Northern we have no change of consequence to report since last review;—fair supply on market and light demand. See table for store rates.

SALT—No receipts of Liverpool ground worthy of report for a few weeks past, in the absence of which the stock has become nearly worked off. We note some demand, and a cargo or two would sell at about quotations in table. Alum is in fair stock, and continues to rule dull at 15 a 16 cents ℘ bushel.

SHINGLES—Continue to rule dull in the absence of any demand from shippers. We quote Common at $2 to $2 25, and Contract at $3 50 to $4 ℘ M., as in quality.

TIMBER—Has arrived very slowly for the past three or four weeks, and, with a fair demand from millers, the market rules firm. We quote sales for the week of only 5 a 6 rafts at prices ranging from $5 to $8 50 ℘ M. See table.

FREIGHTS—During the week just ended but few vessels have arrived, which has had a tendency to somewhat strengthen the market, and in some instances a fraction advance has been obtained on rates to New York. To other ports prices remain about the same; the amount of produce offering shipment is light, but nearly all the vessels in port have cargoes engaged. See table for prices. We learn that a Schooner was taken up a day or two since to load for Cardenas at $8 ℘ M. on lumber.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Cotton.—The sales this morning amounted to 212 bales at the following particulars: 77 at 10¾; 69 at 10⅞; 66 at 11¼ cents. The market continues depressed and drooping.

RICE.—The market during the fore and middle part of the week remained unchanged; and, with a good demand, the arrivals were readily disposed of at former firm and full prices. Within the last two days, however, the increased war accounts by the Anglo Saxon, has had the effect of producing a comparatively exciting demand, and causing an advance of full ⅛ to ⅜, and we now quote fair to good quality at 3⅞ to 4½.

ROUGH RICE.—Receipts of the week 21,500 bushels, of which some 15,000 bushels changed hands for milling, at from 93c. to $1.

GRAIN.—The Corn market has improved since our last, and the sales of the last arrival exhibited an upward tendency. By water the receipts amount to 10,000 bushels North Carolina, which were taken by dealers at from 94 to 97 cents ℘ bushel measurement.

OATS.—The article is of ready sale at 56 a 57c.

SALT.—A cargo of 5800 sacks of Liverpool ground, received, sold at 65c. We quote sales from store at 70 a 75 cents for sewed and seamless sacks.—*News.*

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton—The market closed today very dull; sales during the last three days only amount to 1,000 bales; quotations are altogether nominal. Flour is excited; sales of 31,000 bbls. at an advance of 25 a 30 cts.; State $6 30 a $6 50; Ohio $7 15 a $7 50; Southern, $6 75 a $7 75. Wheat is also excited; sales of 50,000 bushels at an advance of 3 a 6 cents; white Southern $1 80 a 1 98, Western red, $1 57 a $1 65, do white $1 70 a $1 88. Corn is excited; sales 17,000 bushels, mixed 90 cts., white 95 cts. and yellow 95 a 98 cents. Beef buoyant, repacked Western at 10 a $13. Pork buoyant, Mess 16 12½ a $16 25, Prime $18. Lard is dull at 11 a 11⅛ cts. Whiskey closed firm at 28 a 28½ cents. Sugar is steady at 6½ a 7¾ cents for New Orleans.—Coffee is firm, sales of 4,500 bags Rio at 11¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine at 52½ a 53 cents. Rosin is firm, sales of 5,000 bbls. at $1 70. Rice buoyant with an advance of ⅛c. chiefly for inferior qualities, sales at 3½ a 4¼ cents. Freights, Cotton to Liverpool taken at ¼ a 5-32.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Cotton.—The steamer's news has unsettled the market. Sales to-day of 900 bales, and for the three days of 2,300 bales. The receipts have been 6,000 bales during the same time, against 13,000 for corresponding period last year. The increase at all the ports is now 710,-000 bales.

MOBILE, May 10.—Cotton.—Sales to day of 500 bales at nominal prices, say for Middlings 11½c. The sales for the three days sum up 1,700 bales, and the receipts in the same time have been 3,250 bales.

TAWBORO', May 7.—Turpentine—Dip, $2 45 to $2 50. Scrape, 45 to 50 cents ℘ 100 lbs.
Tar, $1 to $1 10.
Corn, $3 to $3 25 ℘ bbl.
Cotton, 10 to 10½ cents.
Bacon, 12 to 13 cents.
Lard, 10 to 10½ cents.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 9th.—Bacon 12½ @ 13; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11¼ @ 00; Ordin. to Mid. 10½ @ 11; Flour—family, $6 50 @ 0 00; Super. $6 25 @ 0 00; Fine, $6 00 @ $0 00; Scratched, $5 75 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, $1 00 @ 0 00; Wheat, $1 00 @ 0 00; Oats, 55 @ 60; Peas, 0 90 @ $1 00; Rye, $1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—12½ @ 13½ cents; Molasses—Cuba 27 @ 29 cents; New Orleans, 45 @ 50 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 55 @ 0 00; Virgin, $3 50 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 25 @ 00; Spirits, 41 a 41½ cents.

Cotton—Comes to market sparingly and sells readily. Receipts of Flour unusually heavy for the season. Market a shade lower than the past week.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales on Saturday at 41. One lot 100 bbls. changed hands at 41½.

Rosin—Very little doing in the way of sales since our last review.

SALISBURY, May 11.—Bacon, 10 a 11 cents; Beeswax, 20 a 25 cents; Beef, 5 a 6 cents; Butter, 15 a 18 cents; Cotton, 10 a 11 cents; Corn, 70 a 80 cents; Corn Meal, 75 a 85 cents; Feathers ℘ lb., 30 a 35 cents; Flour, ℘ bbl., $5 25 a 5 50; Flour per Sack, $2 40 a $2 50; Lard, 10 a 12 cents; Salt ℘ Sack, $1 70 a 1 75; Wheat, White, $1 10 a 1 20; do. Red, $1 a $1 10; Pork 7 a 7½ cents.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 10.—Bacon—hams 00 a 12½, sides 11 a 00, hog round 10 a 10½. Lard 12½ a 13c. Flour—extra superfine in bbls., $5 75 a $0 00; do. in bags $2 50 a $2 75. Corn Meal 80 a 00c. Cotton—Fair to Good, 10½ a 11, Ordinary to Middling, 8 a 10 cents. Coffee—Rio, 12½ a 14 cents; Java, 18 a 20c. Sugar—Loaf 14 a 16c; brown 00 a 00c. Molasses—New Orleans, 55 a 00; West Indies, 33 a 40c. Butter 15 a 16c. Beeswax 27 a 00c. Feathers 00 a 00c. Salt, ℘ sack, $1 40 a $1 50. N. C. Whiskey, 40 a 45c.; Northern do. 00 a 00c.

Flour.—We advance quotations to $5 75 for extra in bbls. with advancing tendency. All grades are in demand.

Wheat—Scarce and in demand—$1 15 to $1 25 was readily obtained last week—market firm.

Corn—On the advance—82 cents is easily obtained.

Cotton—The market is drooping and the foreign news unfavorable. 10½ a 11 is the highest notch, and buyers rather afraid at that.—*Democrat.*

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Flour is excited; sales of Howard Street and Ohio at $7. Wheat is active; choice white $1 80 to $2. Corn has advanced 2 cents; yellow 83 a 90c. Provisions are active and higher. Bacon Sides 9½c. Mess Pork $17 50. Whiskey quiet at 30c.

NEWBERN, May 11.—Turpentine—Very little offering yesterday with small sales at former prices.
Tar—In good demand at $1 75 ℘ bbl.
Flour—In demand at $7 a $7 50.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Naval Stores—Are dull, but prices unchanged. Dip Turpentine $3 20; Scrape $2; Tar $1 50; Rosin $1 10; Spirits Turpentine—no sales.
Corn—Is without any important change.
Cotton—In the absence of receipts, we omit quotations.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 5—Schr. Charles S. Peaslee, Foster, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.
6—Schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. Edward Slade, Bayles, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.
6—Schr. D. C. Hulse, Conklin, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.
7—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
8—Schr. Sally Ann, Spencer, from Hyde County, to D. Pigott; with corn.
Barque N. Hinkley, Snow, from Rio de Janeiro, to Harriss & Howell.
Brig Abby Jones, Day, from Gloucester, Mass, to Adams, Bro. & Co.
9—Schr. Hattie Ross, Poland, from Portland, Me., to Keith & Flanner; with mdze.
Steamer J. R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Jas. T. Petteway.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.
10—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to master.
10—Schr. E. Waterman, Chadwick, from Charleston, to Master; with rice, &c.
Schr. Ellen Randall, Gore, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.
Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
11—Steamer John Dawson, Conoley, from Fayetteville, to Jas. T. Petteway.
Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.
10—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
Schr. Odd Fellow, Justice, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
Schr. Paugassett, ——, from Charleston, to master.

CLEARED.

May 6—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.
Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.
6—Schr. Maria Pike, Crawford, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.
7—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.
May 8—Schr G R Dixon, Ward, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval store.
9—Schr John T Williams, Curtis, for New York, by J & D McRae & Co; with naval stores.
Brig Princeton, Forehan, for Cuba, by W M Harriss; with lumber and shingles.
May 9—Schr. Flying Scud, Carmine, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, &c.
10—Schr. R. S. Donnell, Dennis, for Newbern, by Willard & Curtis; with molasses.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.
Tug John P. Levy, Shaw, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell.
11—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Master.
Schr. Edward Slade, Bayles, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.
Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Langstaff, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores &c.
12—Schr. John Price, Sears, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.
Schr. S. B. Strong, Mott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.
Schr. Charles Smith, Swain, for Cardenas, by Harriss & Howell; with lumber.

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.
THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE,
And the various affections consequent upon a disordered
STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, HENRY McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.
What: Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

NEW YORK, April 19, 1859.

Dr. WOOD:—

Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."
Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—*Dear Sir*,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

May 5th, 1859 205&36-3m

SHEETING & YARN.

SHEETING & YARN, from the "Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company" always on hand. For sale by
May 10, WILLARD & CURTIS.

CORN—CORN.

1,750 BUSHELS PRIME UPLAND CORN—afloat—cargo Schr. R. S. Donnell. For sale by
May 4. WILLARD & CURTIS.

CLAY PEAS.

200 BUSHELS PRIME SEED PEAS, in store. For sale in lots, by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
May 5th.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 9, 1859.

The Foreign News.

We have examined carefully the rather more extended details of the Niagara's news published in our Northern exchanges, but we find little to add to the facts furnished to us by 'telegraph, and nothing to change or modify the conclusions to be drawn from them.

That war is inevitable, is not only conceded by the press of England, but is admitted in official circles in that country.

That Austria has rejected the British proposition for a congress, or at least some of the conditions of it, there can be no doubt, nor can it be questioned that she has sent an *ultimatum* to Sardinia, demanding the dissolution of the *Free Corps*, this last being a body composed of political refugees from the Italian dominions in Austria, one division being under the command of Garibaldi, a leader of the revolutionary movement at Rome in '58-'9.

Of course, even amid the clang of marching squadrons there are those who think that peace will still be maintained, but these are few and the facts upon which they rely in support of their opinions, are very weak and inconclusive.

Perhaps the highly threatening position of Austria may find a solution in a report for which the Berlin correspondent of the London *News* vouches, to the effect that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Austria and Prussia; and that the Prince Regent of Prussia had declared in the hearing of the whole court, that Prussia was determined to support Austria through thick and thin. Efforts are also making to engage all the other Germanic States on the side of Austria.

Rumors of the actual entry of the Austrian forces into the Piedmontese territory were rife at Paris, as was also the report of a desperate engagement on the line of the Ticino. These reports were, no doubt, premature; but they show the state of the public mind and the public calculation of immediate probabilities.

Of course England will be forced to arm in defence, while France has six hundred thousand men in fighting trim, with a steam navy and the recollections of Waterloo and St. Helena. That the British government would like to see its overbearing ally, Louis Napoleon, considerably humbled there can hardly be a doubt, since it would relieve England from the standing menace of Cherbourg and Bologne. At any rate there can be little question that England and France are near about done with their fondling and mutual complimenting.—Schemes for the invasion and subjugation of the British Islands are altogether too freely and frequently promulgated in France to be particularly palatable to our English cousins.

Austria is out of money and must fight or disband.—Therefore her position of insistance, backed, as she thinks she is, by Germany. Her army cannot long be kept up by any means of going in debt that she possesses, yet the armed attitude of France and Sardinia compels her to keep it up or sacrifice her Italian possessions. It is no wonder, indeed, that Austria is urgent, for she is desperate.

In a few days we will have the details by another steamer from Europe, and will be able to feel more certain as to the reliability of the advices by the Niagara, as well as to estimate more accurately the weight to be attached to and the consequences likely to flow from them, although, indeed, even with the lights now before us, we see little or no reason for doubt as to either.

It has become quite popular to believe, or take for granted, that in every difficulty in which Austria may be involved, she, and she only is in fault; and therefore, reasoning upon this presumption, or rather not reasoning at all, the sympathies of our people and press are, generally speaking, with France and Sardinia; and because Austria takes prompt measures to anticipate a blow aimed at her, most people are willing to assign to her the responsibility of commencing hostilities. These assumptions would hardly be sustained by a careful review of the facts, for such review would show that Louis Napoleon has meditated hostilities with Austria for some time. That his intention was partly unveiled in in January last, since which time he has temporized and prevaricated simply with the view of gaining time—that such is his design now—that Austria is aware of this and is unwilling to be duped longer—that she is in a position to strike a stunning blow against Sardinia, the poor little cat's-paw of the French Emperor, and dictate terms to her in Turin before the French forces can come up—that she can disconcert all the French arrangements and prevent the concentration of French forces in time for any effective action during the first campaign.

As for good faith or devotion to liberty, we take it that between Louis Napoleon, the man who stole the liberties of his own country, which he had solemnly sworn to defend, and Francis Joseph, brought up in the heriditary maxims of the House of Hapsburg, there can be little to choose. The Austrian, however, has this moral advantage, that he is at least honest and plain-spoken, and surely that is to be preferred to the consummate hypocrisy of a despot like Napoleon, who makes the suppression of free thought and free speech at home, the preliminary of a crusade for liberty abroad.

We all know how foreign influence results in domestic depression. Not as a comparison but as an illustration, we may refer to the interference of a different section of the Union with a social institution of this section. This interference necessitated the enforcement of more stringent regulations, and the servile class of our population were injured rather than benefitted by the efficacious intermeddling of their foolish or hypocritical *friends* at the North. Now the people of Italy are kept in a fume—in constant antagonism to their governments—in a *quasi* state of insurrection all the time by foreign influences. Is it not the natural consequence of this that Austria and the other governments should be led to the adoption of measures of repression, adequate in their views to meet the emergency? Is it not also natural that in this turmoil and excitement useful and beneficent measures should be neglected or postponed, because such measures can only arrive at a healthy growth and development in an atmosphere of peace, of order; for almost any kind of order is and must be better than the rule of the Carbonari of Italy or the Red Republicans of France.

The Franco-Russian Alliance announced in our telegraphic report of the Ango-Saxon's news is a startling feature of the affair, and might well depress stocks.

France and Russia intervening for liberty is ominous.

Heavy Sentence.

Some time since a man named Vandersmith—Judge Vandersmith, he is called—a lawyer in Pennsylvania, was detected in having committed certain forgeries of land warrants.

On Thursday he was brought up before the United States District Court at Philadelphia, and sentenced to be imprisoned twenty years, ten on each of the two bills on which he is convicted, and pay a fine of $5,000. The prisoner is 57 years old, and 20 years amounts to a sentence for life.

☞ In Boston they have put the Sickles tragedy upon the stage at the National Theatre. It is said to be "a very close and correct dramatization from the facts, and offers with it a good moral." Maybe so. If it draws the halves and quarters the proprietors of the National will care very little about the moral.

☞ War in Europe is no longer doubtful. Neither can it be confined to Italy. It may last for many years. It *must* spread far beyond its original limits.

The Late Cuban Farce.

There have been a good many foolish things said and done about Cuba, but the last affair caps the climax of absurdity, and lays all former efforts in that line in the shade, as it must render hopeless all competition in the future. It would be an extreme stretch of courtesy to dignify it by the name of madness. It could spring from nothing short of sheer native and inherent folly and stupidity. Thirty-five men, with two hundred and fifty muskets and some ammunition, left New York on the 24th March, 1859, on board the American brigantine African, on which, with their *materiel*, they went as passengers, paying $1,000 for their passage to a point off the coast of Cuba, opposite the harbor of Nuevas Grandes, a port on the North side of the island. There they, with their equipments, etc., were to be put ashore in boats, but when the landing was attempted, the sea was so rough, and the boats so leaky, that the expeditionists refused to make the effort in them, alleging the probable risk of being swamped, and the certain fact that the munitions and arms were so much wet as to be incapable of being used. They therefore got Captain Briton, the commander of the African, to take them to Hayti, where they landed at Port-au-Prince, on the 13th of April, a miserable set, without money, means, or, it must be confessed, character. Their arms were deposited in the public store at Port-au-Prince; how they themselves are to get on, remains to be seen. The United States Consul refuses to have anything to do with them, as their names do not appear as passengers on the manifest of the African, and there is no evidence, documentary or otherwise, to prove that they are citizens of the United States.

It would appear that they belong to a secret society or brotherhood known as "*El Ave Maria*," of which there would appear to be a "Junta" in the city of New York. The expeditionists styled themselves the "Sovereign Convention of New York," and held meetings on board the African, and set forth their grievances at the hands of the captain and crew of the African. One minute of the proceedings is so perfectly original, that we copy it in full with the names of the signers, being all the members of the expedition or "Convention," among which it would be difficult to find a single American name, for which we are thankful. Our own filibustering is bad enough in all conscience, but we should be sorry indeed to find any American citizen so idiotic as to be connected with such a thing as this last "invasion:"—

ON BOARD BRIGANTINE AFRICAN,
AT SEA, April 7, 1859.

The New York Convention assembled in order to discuss what occurred at two o'clock, A. M., this day. It arises from the fact that the expedition could not disembark on account of the great distance we were from land, and because the three boats of the African were insufficient to hold the cargo and the thirty-five passengers; as it was, a number remained on board, besides a thousand pounds of balls. The boats were in such bad condition that all the munitions and arms got wet, and the boats made so much water that they nearly sank, so that should we have acceded to the repeated imperious and insulting requests of the captain, who desired us to leave his vessel in any manner, both men and effects would have been lost within a short distance of the vessel. And as the state of the men, boats and munitions would render it impossible to disembark in Cuba, the Convention determined to continue the voyage, in the direction of Hayti, in order to repair the injuries and collect resources to carry out its purpose, and to fulfill the engagements entered into with our brothers. It was too well remembered that the injuries the Convention has suffered, and will have to suffer for our cause, are too serious on account of the confusion brought about by the preceding event, in order that we should not strive to find out the most direct and indirect causes which have to answer for these injuries personally, morally and pecuniarily. For the present the blame must be cast upon the captain of the African for the non-compliance of his obligations—the bad state of the boats, the distance from the shore, and the uncertain place where he wished to land us, instead of the port of Nueves Grandes, where he should have taken us, for the sum of $1,000 received by him in New York. We defer the finding out of the other culpable parties until it shall be possible and convenient. The Convention determined to formally protest, once, twice, thrice, or as many times as may be requisite, against the captain, or the other causes, direct or indirect, of our misfortune in some manner. It was determined to hold a general Junta with all the brothers of "El Ave Maria" who are in this expedition, to give them an account of the resolutions, and if they approve of them, to authorize them by their signatures for the for the consequences. In virtue of this the thirty brothers who came with us were called together, and manifested unanimously that all that is comprehended in this act is certain and unquestionable, as are also the foundations upon which it is based; therefore they approve of ratifying them, asking that the Convention may have a a copy, and the thirty brothers another, to be deposited in the hands of the person who has the confidence of the majority.

Juan H. Felix,
Fernando C. Pino,
M. Ramirez,
Aruego de Ramon Zequeira Ferragu,
Manuel J. Garcia,
Pablo A. Golibar,
Augustin H. Mojarrieta,
Manuel J. Garcia,
Ines J. Prieto,
Marcus Cabrera,
Ignacio Nunez,
V. Cornelio Riveron,
Alejandro Arcos,
Francisco Lahens,
Domingo Alvarez,
Juan Talavera,
Felip Fuentes.
Pelegrin Barnet,
Enrique Frito,
Baldomero Valdes,
Vicento Piedranica,
Antonio Lahens,
Andres Celis,
Luis Fernandez,
Manuel S. Bazan,
Lorenzo Cisneros,
Jose Elias Hernandez,
Manuel Moreno,
Gaspar Silva,
Miguel Zalvidar,
Antonio Maria Betancourt,
Emilio Ramirez,
Laurezno Pena,
Manuel Vilianova,

NOTE.—The copy belonging to the thirty brothers was delivered to Senor Don Antonio Maria Betancourt, by the consent of all. J. E. HERNANDEZ, Sec'y *ad hoc*.

In connection with this queer manifesto, we find a letter from Prieto dated at Port au Prince, and addressed to his uncle in Philadelphia, begging him to send him out money for his passage to the United States, for he is in such distress that unless he does he must shoot himself.

The *Gaceta*, the official paper of Havana, publishes certain biographical notices of some of the members of the "Convention," which we give for what they may be worth. They are, at least, curious, if not complimentary:

Miguel Zaldivar, ordered to be arrested by the First Alcalde of this city, on the 16th of July, 1857, in a case of negro stealing.

Manuel Ramirez Tapia. Circular orders for his arrest given by the ordinary tribunals since 1856, for absconding thief.

Juan Talavera. Circular orders for his arrest since July, 1857, for homicide.

Francisco Labens. Circular orders for his arrest since 1854, as a fugitive from the penitentiary.

Ramon Zequeira Ferigat. Fugitive from the penitentiary; leader of a highway band; fled to the United States in consequence of the hue and cry.

Inez Fuentes Pieto. Same as the preceding.

Cornelio Riberon. Fugitive from the penitentiary and one of a gang of robbers.

Felipe Fuentes. Same as the preceding.

Marcus Cabrera. Circular orders for his arrest by the courts as a thief.

Ignacio Nunez. In the same predicament.

Domingo Alvarez. Circular orders for his arrest for ordinary offences.

Anores Zeles and Manuel Ignacio Bazan. Same as the preceding.

Of course the biographies could be continued to advantage, including at least two-thirds of the "Brothers of the Ave Maria," an association whose name, if we are not mistaken, is not unknown in the chronicles of certain bands of highwaymen, who thus style themselves from the usual hour in which they brought out their forces to perform their exploits. It even seems providential, the ridiculous efforts which the authors of the farce have made to show up themselves; and we deliberately call it a farce, for it merits no other term when we reflect that the expeditionists, armed as they were, might have forced Captain Button to land them on this island, if they had been really determined to carry out their enterprise, for there would have been less danger in going into land with the schooner than doing it in the boats.

We think the play is about played out, and filibusterism and "patriotism," and all that, can go no further—certainly no lower—and we are unable to understand how any paper, claiming a shadow of respectability, can go on deceiving, or trying to deceive, the people on this subject, as the New York *Sun* and some other papers do. We do not take for gospel, by any means, all that the Spanish organs say, but we *are* compelled, by circumstances, to believe that they are much nearer the truth than we had been in the habit of thinking.

The Principal Belligerents.

The news by telegraph on Friday could not be otherwise than startling, as it left hardly the shadow of a doubt that hostilities had already commenced between the two great powers of Central Europe, for the mere declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia means nothing of itself, but it means all that we have said, when it is considered that Sardinia is merely the outpost, the advanced guard of France in this transaction.

So far as mere numerical strength of population and military array is concerned, no two powers could be more evenly matched than France and Austria. The population of neither varies more than a trifle from thirty-six millions and a half, although the colonies of France may swell her empire to thirty-eight millions. But the population from which men can be drawn for the army is practically the same in number; the fortifications, arms, artillery, equipment and organization of the military services of the two countries are about balanced and both highly efficient.

But here the parallel may be said to cease. France, although there may be local jealousies or provincial rivalries, is still the most homogeneous country in Europe. Its people all glory in the name of Frenchmen, they all rally around the French standard. On the contrary, Austria is a queerly compounded and ill-cemented union of races under one crown, but not having the bond which attaches to citizens of a common country.—Lippincott's Gazetteer, following the latest and most reliable authorities, states the character of the populations of the Austrian Empire as follows:

Germans, 7,200,000; Slavonians, 14,994,000; Italians, 7,500,000; Illyrians, 3,300; Greeks, 6,600; Armenians, 22,100; Jews, 641,000; Gipsies, 77,000; Magyars, 5,900,000; Tartars, 170,000.

Among those classed as Slavonians are the inhabitants of Bohemia or the greater portion of them, the inhabitants of the kingdom of Hungary, with the exception of the Magyars, and also of that part of ancient Poland which fell to Austria on the partition of that unfortunate country. These people do not heartily unite with the Germans of the Empire, while the Magyar population regards the government of Vienna with more than coldness, and the Italians or people of Italian descent submit with the restiveness of a conquered but not subdued people. The seven to eight millions of Germans form the bond that unites all these discordant elements.

France has a vast and efficient navy, and Austria has not. France has a better financial position than Austria, and France has also the alliance of Sardinia; but this last is of very doubtful advantage, for if France gets the assistance of Sardinia, the latter country has a right to claim the protection of France, and the thing is at least as broad as it is long.

If the French navy can carry her armies and munitions rapidly by steam from Toulon and Marseilles to the seat of war, the Austrians have a direct railroad line from Vienna to the centre of their Italian dominions, and to the very borders of Piedmont; and although the diversity of race among the portions out of which the Austrian Empire is made up, can hardly fail to operate as an element of weakness, history and experience have shown that it does so to a much less extent than might have been expected. There is hardly an instance of Austrian soldiers deserting their standard, no matter from what province they might originally have been drawn; and certainly, the best and noblest government on earth might be proud to be served with the fidelity and zeal which the despotism of Austria has evoked, and which has so often saved the monarchy from destruction; while no French ruler can fully rely upon his own footing at home, should reverses abroad overtake his armies.

So far then as the principal beligerent powers are concerned the match can hardly be regarded as an unequal one. Their populations are the same—their military establishments about the same—they are both in a state of preparedness, having been exerting themselves to that end for a good while past. The French population is more homogeneous than that of Austria, but its government wants fixity, while that of Austria has the deep-sunk roots that only ages can throw out, and her soldiers have never been unfaithful in presence of an enemy.—France has a large fleet, and Austria has not, but Austria has very little exposed sea coast. France has a better financial position than Austria, but she has also a people that would be more apt to revenge upon their rulers any revulsion occasioned by war, than would those of almost any other country on earth.

When the war has got fairly under way, and other powers begin to be drawn in, then it will be time enough to examine into *their* capacity for doing harm.

The Mexican Problem.

"What to do with Mexico.—Views of an Ex-Minister," is the caption of an article we find in a respected cotemporary, said cotemporary simply giving for what they may be worth, the views of Mr. Forsythe, late Minister to Mexico and now editor of the Mobile *Register*. Mr. Forsythe of course, thinks himself a badly used man, as all ex-officials are in the habit of doing, and he thinks it of the very greatest importance that the whole world should know everything about the views feelings and personal grievances of so great a man.

However, apart from Mr. Forsythe and his notions, the Mexican problem is becoming daily and hourly more embarrassing, because it becomes daily and hourly more urgent in its demands for a solution, and therefore, unless a solution is given favorable to the security of our interest, an unfavorable one must shortly be submitted to. The problem *must* receive a European or American, a monarchical or a republican solution. The Gordian knot must finally be cut by the sword. Mexico has no inherent power of regeneration and reconstruction—a foreign element must be added and a foreign control substituted for the misrule of the factions that prey upon the bowels of the land.

To this complexion has the thing come at last, and on this conclusion has public opinion reluctantly settled down—for no one can want Mexico. If forced to assume her tutelage, it could only be as a choice of evils, in the belief that it would be safer and better to do so than to permit the growth of European power as an element of insecurity on our Southern border, with the certain design and the probable result of restricting our natural growth in that direction, and assuredly with the tendency to render our Isthmian connection with our Pacific territories insecure.

But Mr. Forsythe, and all these worthy people, rant about what the President ought to do and what he does not do. They rail at him for not using force or employing some undefined and mysterious power to command respect and prevent outrage in Mexico and eslewhere, seeming to forget that the President has no earthly power to do anything of the kind without authority from Congress, and that Congress refused to grant any such power, even at the President's urgent request.—Things are not right in Mexico, but the President is not to blame. He could do nothing more than he has done. He can do no more now.

What the effect of the recognition of Juarez may be, remains to be seen. We think Juarez will fail, as all others fail in Mexico. In the meantime American interests, dependent as they are, upon diplomacy, have no protection at all in Mexico; because the temporary authorities there care for nothing but actual coercion, knowing that they will be out of power before Congress grants the permission to employ force to obtain redress of grievances, if it ever does.

Great Rise in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—The Mississippi is four inches higher than ever before, and is still rising. An overflow is regarded as certain.

Sentenced.

The Court this morning proceeded to pass sentence upon Samuel Simmons, convicted of the murder of Nathan Simmons, a relative.

The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be taken to the jail whence he came—thence, on the 27th day of May, between the hours of 8 in the morning and 4 in the evening, to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until dead.

Judge Heath's remarks, we learn, were very plain and impressive. He was simply the agent of the law to record its judgment—he could not and would not attempt eloquence or rhetorical display in the performance of so painful a duty. His remarks to the prisoner were brief but feelingly appropriate. The jailor has orders to admit clergymen of any christian denomination who may desire to converse with the prisoner, who is to have every indulgence consistent with his safe keeping.

The prisoner, we learn, was affected, but not to any overpowering degree, preserving his calmness throughout.—*Daily Journal, 7th inst.*

The Weather and the Crops.

The half playful, half serious prediction of unusually dry weather in May, published in the JOURNAL somewhere about the beginning of March, seems likely to prove a painful and serious truth. Everything is burning up for want of rain. The dust is everywhere, and there is no moisture. Of course we suffer more on our high sand bluff, than the inhabitants of the level country do; but we fear that the injury must be general, although very slight in some locations, and quite heavy in others.

The Edenton Express of the 4th instant, says that the wheat crop in that section which promised so well a few weeks since, now promises nothing, having been ruined by the rust, brought on by rainy, cold weather. The Express puts down the loss of wheat in Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties at seventy-five per cent. of the whole crop. We trust and believe there is some mistake about this.

Until recently, we have had the cool weather, but not the rain complained of by our Edenton cotemporary.

Our accounts so far from the West, are rather encouraging for the wheat crop than otherwise.

"THE COURANT, A SOUTHERN LITERARY JOURNAL," is the title of a paper, the publication of which has just been commenced in Columbia, S. C., by Wm. W. Walker. Jr., & Co., of that city, at $2 00 a year, invariably in advance.

The Courant is under the editorial charge of Howard H. Caldwell, a gentleman who has obtained a deserved reputation as a poet and man of letters. It is neatly printed in quarto form, and is designed to be a medium of publication for Southern mind. It invites the co-operation of the Southern people and the contributions of Southern writers and thinkers. Messrs. Merrill and Peirce have it for sale.

Not Discontinued but Turned Over.

We had thought from the fact of not having seen the Washington *Constitution* for some time past, that the paper by that name had been discontinued. We find ourselves in error. It only refuses to continue to exchange with its Democratic cotemporaries, preferring those of the opposite party. We must suppose, in the absence of better information, that it prefers that party.

Mouth Open.

The bars at the mouths of the Mississippi are again passable and vessels of 19 to 21 feet go to sea over them. The volumes of water pouring down the Mississippi *must* find vent, especially when they become so great as to get upon the top of the levee for the purpose of seeing what the people are doing in New Orleans.

As Was Expected.

Hon. John A. Gilmer was on Tuesday last, renominated for Congress by the Opposition Convention which met at Graham on that day. Where is M. Q. Waddell, Esq.? Jockeyed again, we suppose.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow.

Pursuant to announcement a portion of the Democrats of Onslow assembled at the Court-House, in Jacksonville, on the 2d inst., and on motion of Dr. E. W. Ward, Dr. Charles Duffy was called to the Chair and Henry H. Sandlin appointed Secretary.

After an explanation of the object of the meeting by the chairman. On motion of J. H. Foy, the following Gentlemen were appinted a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. James Wooten, Dr. E. W. Ward, J. H. Foy, J. G. Scott and B. Southerland.

After retiring for a few moments the committee returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHAREAS, It it is proposed, in accordance with the usages of the Democratic party, to hold a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress. And whereas, we believe that Conventions are greatly conducive to harmony and permanent organization. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we concur in the movement to hold a Convention in the town of Newbern, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next.

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, has served us with ability and fidelity, and, while we disapprove the course of county Conventions giving positive instructions to their delegates, we shall hail his re-nomination with pleasure.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint fifty delegates to the Newbern District Convention. And *whereas*, some speculation has been made relative to the successor of our present able, faithful and acceptable representative. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the event of his promotion or retirement, we, the Democratic pariy of this county feel that we fully appreciate our position in the District, when we say thet Onslow is entitled to some notice and consideration at the hands of the Democratic party; because, while other portions of the District have been honored with distinguished appointments, Onslow, whose majority rates third, and has always proven true and loyal, whether her services may have been required in the Cape Fear or in this District, has never been noticed by the slightest compliment. And we take this occasion to introduce to the Democracy of the 2d Congressional District, our fellow county-man, Col. L. W. Humphrey, a gentleman of education and ability, a lawyer by profession and a farmer in interest, and one who has has considerable experience in legislation.

Resolved, That in Jno. W. Ellis North Carolina has a Governor who is an able and faithful officer. One who will discharge the duties of the office with an eye single to the best interests and honor of the State.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of James Buchanan as President of the United States, believing it to be dictated by wisdom and patriotism, and a regard for the best interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That the public lands ought to be kept for the public goverenment expenses. And, therefore, we are opposed to a distribution of the lands themselves, or the proceeds.

On motion of B. Southerland,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Wilmington Journal*, and request the Newbern *Progress* and *Goldsboro' Tribune* to copy.

In accordance with these resolutions the Chairman then designated the following gentlemen as delegates to the District Convention, viz:

Upper Richland District.—John M Francks, L W Humphrey, J H Foy, Harvey Cox, B Southerland.

Lower Richland District.—L O Henderson, James M Wooten, Durant H Rhodes, Edward R Ervin, John P Cox.

Upper S. W. District.—Dr. E W Ward, Z. M. Costin, Stephen Dixon, Thomas J Jarman, W D Humphrey.

Lower S. W. District.—O B Sanders, John Shepard, W Rhodes, J M Scott, Gardner Shepard.

Stump Sound District.—Jesse W. Hardison, Elisha Porter, Wm. Harrell, Joseph Ennett, Jr., Edward Williams.

Wolf Pitt District.—E W Fonville, Benj. J Pollard, Lewis O Fonville, Richard G Ward, George Ward.

Swansboro' District.—Eli W Sanders, Thomas B Holland, C H Barnum, John N Freshwater, R S McLean.

White Oak District.—Rev. Josiah Smith, Thomas Henderson, Job Smith, Calvin Moten, Elisha Freeman.

North East District.—Jasper Etheridge, Danel W Simmons, Green Hatchel, B R Henderson, H H Waters.

Half Moon District.—David E. Sandlin, B M Barry, Robt. White, W E Burns, James G Scott.

On motion of J. H. Foy, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates, and that any Democrat from Onslow, who may be present at the Convention, be recognized as a delegate.

The thanks of the meeting having been returned to the Chairman and Secretary, on motion of James G. Scott the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES DUFFY, Chm'n.
HENRY H. SANDLIN, Sec'y.

VIOLENT STORM.—We learn that on Wednesday afternoon of last week portions of Robeson and Richmond counties were visited with a great storm of wind rain and hail, which did considerable damage to some plantations. The hail fell in quantities never before seen there, lying, in drift places, 18 inches deep. Some of it remained on the ground till Sunday morning.

Fayetteville Observer, 5th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Niagara.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 6th, 1859.

The steamship Niagara arrived here yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

Her news is alarming.

Austria had sent an *ultimatum* to Sardinia, demanding an immediate disarmament and the disbanding of volunteers. Three days are given for consideration. In the case of a refusal on the part of Sardinia, war will be immediately declared by Austria.

Eighty thousand more Austrian troops have been ordered to the Ticino.

Austria had rejected England's peace proposition and the latter had sent a strong protest to Vienna against the Austrian menace to Sardinia.

Austria refused to reconsider her demand. It is stated that Austria had already prepared her manifesto to accompany her declaration of war.

The King of Sardinia, and the Emperor Louis Napoleon, had held extraordinary councils.

French troops are concentrating along the whole Piedmontese frontier. The forces at Toulon and Marseilles have been ordered to embark and be ready to sail at a moment's notice, in two grand divisions, commanded by Canrobert and D'Hilliers, the whole under the Emperor in person. Total French army eighty thousand men.

The details of all the movements are exceedingly interesting, but too voluminous to telegraph.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday and therefore the full effect of the war news remained undeveloped. There had been a panic at the French Bourse and a consequent decline of three francs per share on the public funds for the two previous days.

LIVERPOOL, April 23d, 1859.

Cotton very dull, closing at a decline of 1-16d. a ⅛d. on Friday. Saturday no market, in consequence of holy day. Sales for five days 29,000 bales, middling and lower grades declined most, for fair qualities the market is generally unchanged. Middling Orleans 7¼d. Sales on speculation 1,000, and for export 3,500 bales. Stock at Liverpool 432,000 bales, 357,000 of which are American. No regular breadstuffs market since Tuesday, at which time it closed buoyant. Corn has advanced 1d. Provisions firm. Rice buoyant and advanced 6d. a 9d. Rosin dull, Common 4s., Medium 4s. 6d. a 8s. 6d.

Four Days Later---Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, May 9th, 1859.

The Steamship Anglo-Saxon arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

The war crisis continues. No actual declaration of war has been made. There is a rumoured alliance between France and Russia. French troops are entering Piedmont.

A new French loan of five hundred millions of francs is announced.

Sardinia had replied to the ultimatum of Austria.—Result unknown.

It is rumored that Austria has given Sardinia fourteen days more in which to comply with her *ultimatum* demanding an immediate disarmament.

Austria expected to cross the Ticino at any moment, although it was reported that she had agreed to another proposal for mediation.

Great warlike activity prevails throughout France. The Legislature met at Paris on the 26th, to receive the Government statement. Walewski threw all the blame upon Austria.

The French contingent (conscription) for the year has been raised to one hundred and forty thousand men.

England, Russia and Prussia all protested against the conduct of Austria.

An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia reported to have been concluded on the 22d April, caused great excitement. The British Channel Fleet sailed under sealed orders, reported to be bound to the Adriatic.

It is rumored that the whole militia force of England will be embodied.

The Sardinian Chambers have invested the King with dictatorial powers.

Commanders of French Army announced. Pelissier Commander-in-chief of the Army of Observation.

The London Exchange and Paris Bourse greatly excited. Violent fluctuations.

The German Diet has decided to keep the principal federal contingents ready to march in aid of the federal forts.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton.—Sales for the past two days reach 9,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Prices easier but quotations unchanged; some circulars, however, state that a decline of ⅛d had taken place; market closing unsettled.

Breadstuffs—All qualities slightly advanced.

Flour buoyant, and advanced 6 a 9d. Southern 10s. to 13s.

Wheat is also buoyant at an advance of 6d. Southern 10 to 12s.

Corn advanced 2 a 3d.

Rosin dull at 4s. for Common.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 43s.

Rice firm.

Provisions steady.

Consols for money closed at 91¾ a 92, in consequence of the panic caused by the Russian and French alliance.

The money market is decidedly more stringent, and active, and it is believed the Bank would advance rates of interest.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9th 1859.

The Steamer Coatzacoalcos at this port from Minatitlan, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 1st instant.

Gen. Robles (Centralist) was at Jalapa with seventeen hundred men. Ampudia (Liberalist) before Jalapa with two thousand men. The state of affairs in Mexico generally unchanged.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9th.

The Overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 15th ult. A bill had passed the California Legislature to form a territory to be called Colorado, out of the lower counties of California.

The mining news is favorable.

NEW YORK, May 6th, 1859.

Filibuster News.

The steamship Cahawba from Havana, reports that the brig African with thirty-five Filibusters and two hundred and forty guns had arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, after having attempted to effect a landing on the coast of Cuba, in which attempt their boats were swamped and their munitions lost. The guns were put into the public store at Port au Prince.

The Filibusters in Hayti.

BOSTON, May 6.—The schooner Sarah Burton, from Port au Prince, the 18th, has arrived here. Captain Haskins confirms the arrival there of thirty-six fillibusters. The captain thinks the real secret of their making that port was their terror of the Spanish cruisers on the Cuban coast. They were all young men, from sixteen to thirty years of age, and were anxious to return to their homes.

The Zanesville Fugitive Slave Case.

ZANESVILLE, May 4.—The fugitive slave Jackson has been delivered to his master, and was taken to Virginia this morning. There was a large crowd gathered at the depot, but no attempt was made to rescue him.

The Supposed Slavers.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—The prosecution against Selvay and Mares, charged with fitting out the Spanish barque Angelita for the slave trade, was concluded today.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

P. P. P.
SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS
Are cured, and comfort obtained by using
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.
April 22, 1859—34-3m.

In Gotham when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood they bore you know,
And suck it in most rapidly.
But bugs, roaches, 'skeeters—black or white—
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powders chance to light
In their obscure vicinity.

The effect of this powder is almost instantaneous death to all the insect tribe. Gardens can be preserved, and houses cleared of the vermin pest. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. All genuine signed E. LYON. Powders for insects, pills for rats and mice. Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
May 6, 1859.—36-2w.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Gall on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rhematic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express."

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him.

Respectfully yours, JAMES DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
May 6, 1859. 36-2w

AUCTION SALES

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY of June Court, 13th inst., if not previously disposed of at private sale, at 9½ o'clock, at Exchange Corner, I will sell the following valuable property.

HOUSE AND LOT

situated on Surry, between Church and Castle streets, and *ONE LOT* with two small Houses, situated on 2d between Queen and Boundary Streets, belonging to the Estate late Mrs. E. J. Robertson, dec'd.

On a credit of 6 and 12 months, interest added with approved endorsed notes.

W. E. FREEMAN, Adm'r.
April 18. 190-1w—34-ts

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—On the 21st Feb. last, I published in your Journal three certain notes in favor of Nathan Weill, payable by my myself and Geo. Fennell, (each note being somewhat over $1200,) as fraudulent. In justice to Mr. N. Weill, I would state that, on further investigation, matters present themselves that demand that I should give this publicity, as what was alleged against him, (N. Weill,) were mostly hearsay.

All complaint is at an end, and the advertisement of 21st February should not be urged against him. In all transactions with him on former occasions, I found him honorable with me, and I hereby give notice that no proof can be alleged, as I have found that matters were perhaps misrepresented because misunderstood by me.

April 27, 1859.—198-6t—35-3m. W. W. FENNELL.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY, *Proprietor*.
Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810............CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON,
ALBERT DAY,
JAMES GOODWIN,
CHARLES BOSWELL,
HENRY KENEY,
CALVIN DAY,
JOB ALLYN,
JOHN P. BRACE,
CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

WEDNESDAY, May 18th, 1859.

$324,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 617 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	10 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	62 "	500
1 "	15,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $15,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
February 15th, 1858. 178&32-1y

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M. ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*